

7 JANUARY, 1952

# THE *Country* GUIDE

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With holidays over Santa becomes a memory and the school teacher takes over.

## THE *Country* GUIDE

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## FARM BUILDING Ideas

PRACTICAL HINTS  
ON MATERIALS AND METHODS

by Allan Hall



Seems there's always work needing doing on a farm. Guess that's why a lazy man never could make a good farmer. A job wanting done on Dad's place for a long time was fixing up an old barn. Don't know how old that barn is. It's sound as a dollar inside, but outside it looks shabby and rundown.

With this job in mind last winter, we drove in to see our local Johns-Manville dealer and got a lot of information and folders about modern asbestos building materials.

Came dry weather we got started. First, we nailed every loose board and shingle down tight. Then we put Johns-Manville Cedargrain Siding Shingles on all the outside walls. One of our neighbours who's a pretty fair carpenter on the side, was giving us a hand and the siding shingles went on fast and easy.

Johns-Manville makes these shingles of asbestos and cement.

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Cedargrain Siding Shingles never need to be painted for protection and we figure this saving alone will repay the investment cost in time.

For the roof on the old barn we used J-M Durabestos Shingles and laid them right over the old ones. They're also made of asbestos and can't ever burn, rot or curl up.

Next job is to do some fixing up inside the barn. And for that we've bought J-M Flexboard. Found out all about Flexboard while we were studying shingles and siding.

Seems wonderful the way Johns-Manville takes asbestos and cement and by special processes turns these two minerals into a light, tough building board that's ideal on the farm. It's so tough rats can't get through it. So weatherproof it can be used outdoors as well as in. It can't

burn or rot and never needs painting or other preservative treatment.

Of course, where you use it in the house and want some other colour than its own gray, it will take paint beautifully.

Another thing about Flexboard; you can curve it to fit rounded surfaces and nail it close to the edges without splitting.

We're going to use Flexboard to build a rotproof, ratproof grain bin in the "new" barn too. 8 feet wide, 12 feet long and 7 feet high. Should hold nearly 400 bushels we figure.

J-M sells another asbestos-cement building board called Asbestoboard. It too is fireproof and rotproof, but lower in cost. Unbeatable for real low-down installation economy.

Those Johns-Manville folders I mentioned have a lot of useful information for farmers. You can get them free from your J-M dealer, or write Canadian Johns-Manville, Dept. 177, 199 Bay St., Toronto.

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before it's printed!"

says Mrs. Oscar Young Danser

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## Mr. Gardiner on Farm Policy

Excerpts from Hansard explain government policy on agricultural support

**D**URING the session of Parliament which opened on Tuesday, October 9, 1951, and adjourned over the Christmas holiday, the government introduced a measure to establish an Agricultural Products Board. In the course of this debate, several statements of importance to farmers were made by the minister, which are reproduced here in the hope that they will be useful to readers of The Country Guide. Each quotation is preceded by its appropriate reference in Hansard.

**Agricultural Products Board.** December 15, p. 2048: "During the war and the transitional periods, we had a board to handle dairy products, a board to handle meat products, and a board to handle special products. This will constitute one board to take the place of those three."

December 17, p. 2075: "As I understand it... they (the board) only have one authority, and that is to buy and sell farm products when they are instructed by the government to do so... In order to make it clear that they can perform that service for the Agricultural Prices Support Board, the bill names the Agricultural Prices Support Board as one of the authorities for which they may act—with government instruction, of course."

December 17, p. 2076: "There is not much use of arguing the question as to whether you are in favor of bulk buying or not. There are certain countries that will not buy in any other way; and if you want to sell to them, you are going to sell in bulk or not at all. It just so happens that one of those countries is one to which we are most anxious to sell... If they came to us and said: 'We want to buy certain things, we want to buy them in Canada, but we do not want to go to the trade and we would like to have the government buy them,' we will say: 'This board can buy them for you.'"

November 13, p. 993: "... To start off with, the board will draw not more than \$15,000,000. We can purchase whatever we require to purchase but, having purchased a commodity, we sell it. As we obtain money for it, that goes back into the account."

December 17, p. 2061: "The question which is relevant to the whole discussion is... whether this board interferes with the activities of boards appointed by the provinces under their legislation. Of course, it does not interfere in any way with that matter. As a matter of fact, I would go on to say that the government has promoted those organizations through sessions with the provinces and otherwise, and has no desire to interfere with them in any way whatsoever."

**Agricultural Prices Support Act.** December 17, p. 2082: "As hon. members know, there have been different methods followed in securing for farmers reasonable prices for their products. The floor price method is one, and that is followed in connection with butter. It has been followed in connection with pork products. We do not follow a policy of establishing a floor price... with eggs... When the British stopped buying eggs two years ago, the price went down to 16 cents

a dozen in some parts of Canada... We told the trade and the producer to go ahead and handle their own affairs, but at the end of the season we would take the eggs in storage at 38 cents a dozen. Eggs have remained above 38 cents all the time."

November 13, p. 998: "... Any act that is passed today based upon the Agricultural Prices Support Act should deal with the whole Dominion of Canada, not with one or two provinces. If we attempted to deal with them (Maritime potato growers) on that basis, and put a floor price on it at so-and-so, I am afraid it would do the potato producers much more harm than good."

"We have somewhat the same thing existing in connection with apples. All our dealings during the war and immediately after the war were with British Columbia and Nova Scotia... What we have now said to the apple producers is that if we are going to apply the Agricultural Prices Support Act we will have to apply it right across Canada."

**Parity.** November 13, p. 997: "... I am going to be perfectly candid and say that no one who touches this matter—including myself—likes the word 'parity', and we have never used it. We have stated in the act what we are doing. We have not stated it is parity... We have a record of what the situation was in the last three years of the war. Every farm organization in Canada said that if they could maintain that position throughout time, they would be perfectly satisfied. We said that we will retain that position or do everything we can to retain that position just as long as possible."

"... There are so many different definitions of parity that we do not use the word 'parity.' We have set up what to all intents and purposes is a formula upon which we work, and on that basis we have maintained a position where the price has been all the time upward. It is true that the price of everything that is being bought has also been all the time upward. But before we have set the floor price at all on anything, we have figured out what would likely maintain the level of the price the farmer was going to receive in relation to what we expected he was going to have to pay; and so far we have been fairly fortunate..."

"Mr. Quelch: 'Then the intention is to maintain the floor price so that the price of agricultural products today will bear the same relation to the price of other products as the price of agricultural products in 1943 to 1945, or to the price of other commodities.'"

"Mr. Gardiner: 'That is what we have been working for, yes.'"

(December 17, p. 2083: Mr. Gardiner placed on Hansard a table which gives the average wholesale market prices at Montreal of some principal farm products by years from 1943 to 1945 inclusive, together with the average of monthly prices for 11 months in 1951, and the latest quotation for each product as at December 15, 1951.)

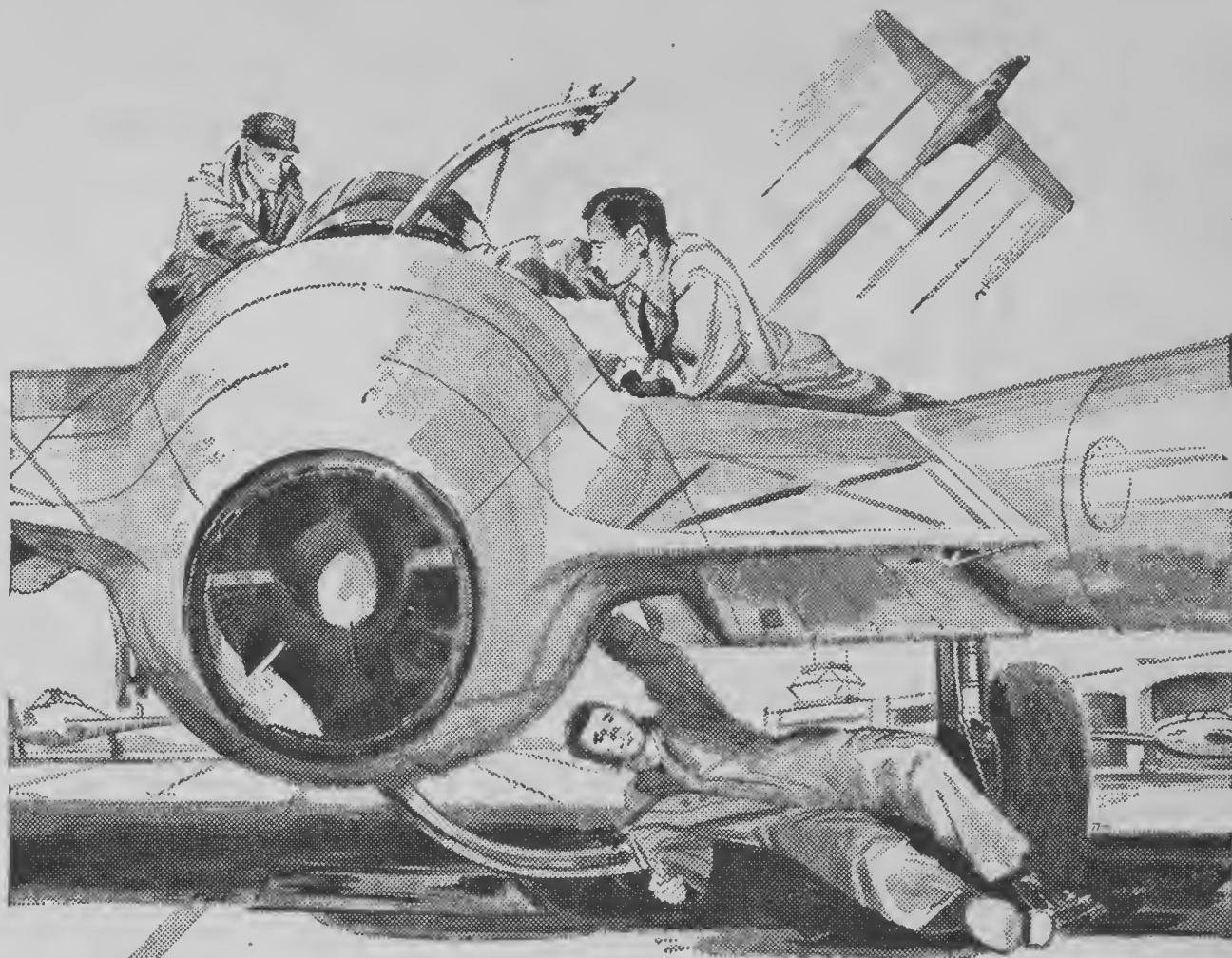
**Producer Representation.** December 17, p. 2076: "... As to whether the board should have farmer representa-



tion on it, I am only going to answer with the same answer as I gave at the time we were setting up the original board to deal with agricultural floor prices, or what is properly known as the Agricultural Prices Support Act. We were then asked to put on that board representatives of the producers. I took that matter to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and I asked them which they would prefer to have, the chairmanship of that board or representation on an advisory committee. We were quite prepared to appoint their president, Mr. Hannam—and he is still their president—chairman of the board. They took that matter back to their board, and discussed it . . . They said: 'Set up an advisory board and give us representation on it; make it possible for that board to be called together at their request from time to time; we would much rather have that than have a member on the board.' That is the way we have been operating. Mr. Hannam is the chairman of this advisory committee. He was made chairman because he was the president of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. They have been allowed to nominate nine, I think it is, of the 16 members of the committee, then the provinces have been allowed to nominate members. The result is that by far the greater number of those who are on the committee are deputy ministers from the provinces or representatives of farm organizations across the country. Every time they have indicated a desire to be called in here—and they indicated it through the chairman, Mr. Hannam, they have been called in. They have set a date which was satisfactory to us and to them, they have come here and advised us on every important action that has been taken from that time down to the present . . . I suggest that none of those who are closely associated with that organization will suggest that this procedure ought to be changed."

December 17, p. 2078: "Mr. Wright: 'Are these men who are on these advisory committees of the two boards in any way prevented through being members of these advisory boards from coming back to the producers and fully discussing their position on the advisory committee with regard to matters that may have been discussed between them and the government?'"

"Mr. Gardiner: 'The committee is set up with a full understanding and in such a manner that the members are advisory not only to the department and through the department to the government, but they are intended to be advisory as from the department to farm organizations represented and the provincial governments represented . . . We have had an understanding from the beginning that while these discussions are on, a great many things may be said on both sides that should not be spread indiscriminately around the country. We could not give it if it were going to be spread around the country, and they would not be in a position to advise if they did not have all the facts. I must say that over the years, I think beginning back about 1934, down to the present, there has never been any occasion that I know of when anyone came out of that committee and said anything they should not have said, and that is a rather remarkable experience.'"



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...SAYS SASKATCHEWAN  
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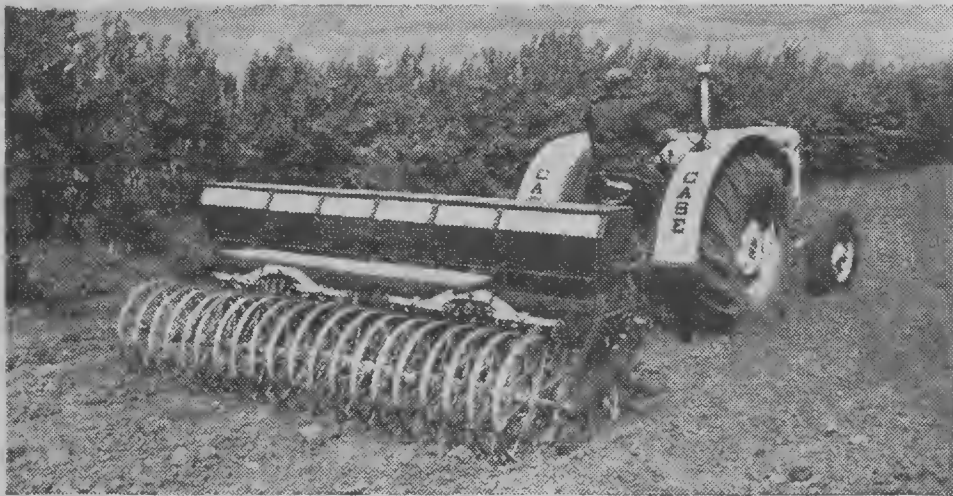
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L. F., Ponteix, Sask.

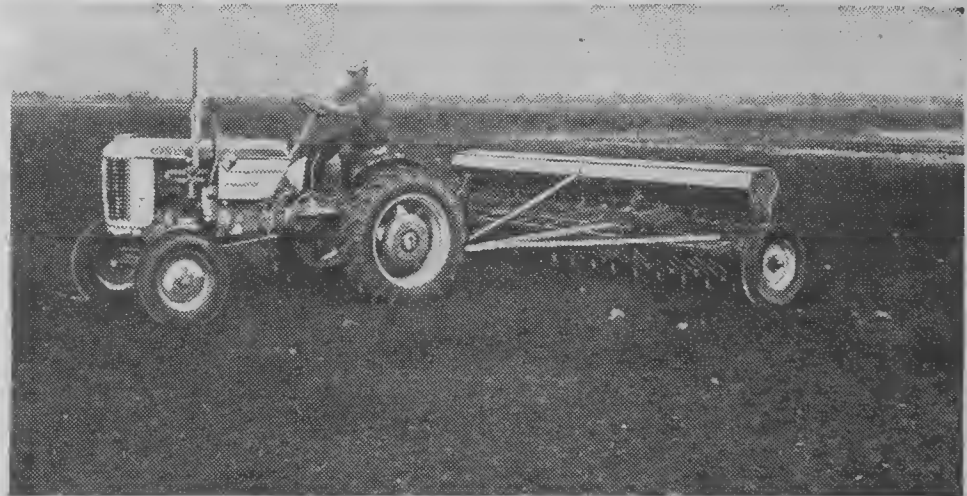


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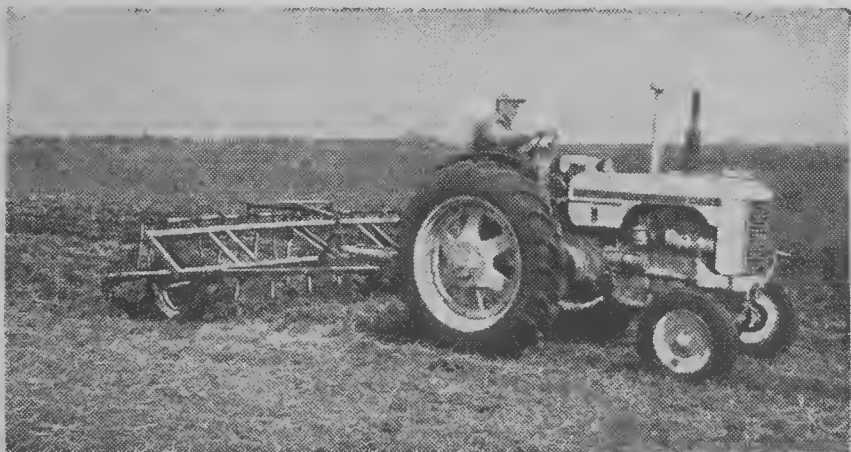
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Every furrow behind a Case Seedmeter Press Drill is seeded, covered, and packed uniformly. Saskatchewan wheat farmer Ted Wentland (above) says, "I buy Case equipment because it stands up so good." In three years his only repair expense on his "LA" Tractor was one light bulb.



There's a size and type of Case Seedmeter Drill for every need—press drills, single and double furrow openers, plain and fertilizer models, etc. Low-cost 2-plow Case Model "VA" Tractor shown above makes light work of 14-foot double-disk Case Seedmeter Drill near Beausejour, Man.



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# CASE





# CONFERENCE *in The Doldrums*

by H. S. FRY

**I**T is a reasonably safe guess that few among those who attended the 1951 Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference in Ottawa early in December came away feeling that the Conference had accomplished anything of value to Canadian agriculture.

It was apparent early in the Conference that only a miracle could keep it out of the doldrums. This anticlimax from the wartime fever of farm production had been approaching for several years. It began to develop as the corrosive influence of Britain's dollar problem was exerted with increasing force against the stability of the British market for Canadian farm products.

No miracle materialized to save the Conference. The Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, who has dominated every conference since 1942, had returned the day before from Rome, where he had led the Canadian delegation at the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization (F.A.O.) of the United Nations. About the only enlivening incident of the Conference was when he admitted that he had changed his mind about Rome as the permanent headquarters of F.A.O. The minister didn't enlarge much on this admission, except to say that east of this modern city live 55 per cent of the world's population, who produce only a little more than a third of the world's food. The delegates could only surmise that the sight of the huge city, equipped with all of the amenities of modern living, but still exhibiting some magnificent ruins from the days of ancient Rome, the pride of the invincible Caesars, had stirred his imagination. Perhaps he had remembered that this ancient city, which was the fountainhead of a world empire, had been overrun by hordes of barbarians, and disintegrated 1,500 years ago. Could it happen again, and was it true that empty stomachs caused more wars than full ones? Is poverty and disease the reverse side of the face of greed and exploitation?

The minister made little use of the opportunity to elucidate and inspire. Instead, he told the delegates that Canada can produce more livestock, dairy products and wheat, if we can be shown how to get our surplus production from the producer to the consumer market. He believed that the best places to sell Canadian farm produce are Canada, the United States, and Britain, in the order named. "Of course," he said, "we can peddle things around a bit outside of that area." But he offered no hope or belief that the United Nations, operating through F.A.O., could soon function in such a way that the farmers of the world would be urged to produce, so that from their abundance the hungry might be fed and world peace brought nearer. It was, we remember, Mark Twain who said, "Man is the only animal that blushes. Or needs to."

**I**T is difficult to believe that these annual conferences could not be made productive and very

## *The Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference at Ottawa dragged out its two-day existence on a monotonous diet of statistics*

worthwhile. Surely the top executives of ten provincial departments of agriculture, together with a representative delegation from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, and all of the top brass of the federal department, can find enough problems annually, which affect the nearly 700,000 farmers of this country, to provide profitable discussion for two or three days. As it was, only four provincial



*In the foreground is the minister of agriculture, Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner; on his right his parliamentary assistant, R. McCubbin, M.P., and on his left is A. M. Shaw, director, Marketing Service, and Conference chairman, with Dr. J. G. Taggart, deputy minister, next.*

ministers of agriculture thought it worthwhile this year to attend the Conference.

Canada's principal agricultural marketing problems develop out of the interprovincial and export marketing of farm products. Under the British North America Act, such marketing problems are assigned to the federal government. It follows that a Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference is largely arranged and managed by the federal minister and his officers. The latter are organized into appropriate committees to deal with groups of products such as grain and seeds, livestock, dairy products, fruit and vegetables, and so on. Available

market information and statistics are studied by these committees who prepare reports for the Conference. These, after discussion and final blue-pencilling by the minister, are forwarded to the provincial departments of agriculture for study and examination, in the light of their own conditions. The theory is that when they appear at the Conference later, they will be better prepared for discussion.

During the war years, the problem of increasing production was constant. Prices of most major products were a subject for negotiation, largely between Britain and Canada, and such negotiations often culminated about the time of the Conference. Much reliance was naturally placed on the federal ministers, and with the development of state trading and the negotiation of all contracts by the government, the production program came from the senior government, and the provincial governments helped in carrying it out. With the gradual disappearance of these contracts and with wheat and coarse grains all turned over to the Department of Trade and Commerce, operating through the Canadian Wheat Board, the situation changed materially although the thinking so developed, remained.

**M**OREOVER, during the last two or three years, there have been no major products which presented serious marketing problems. This condition, which has developed primarily because of Canada's remarkable ability to consume more and more of her own farm products, has, so to speak, left the annual Federal-Provincial Agricultural Conference teetering on the edge of expectancy, and wondering when the return of traditional surpluses will be evident.

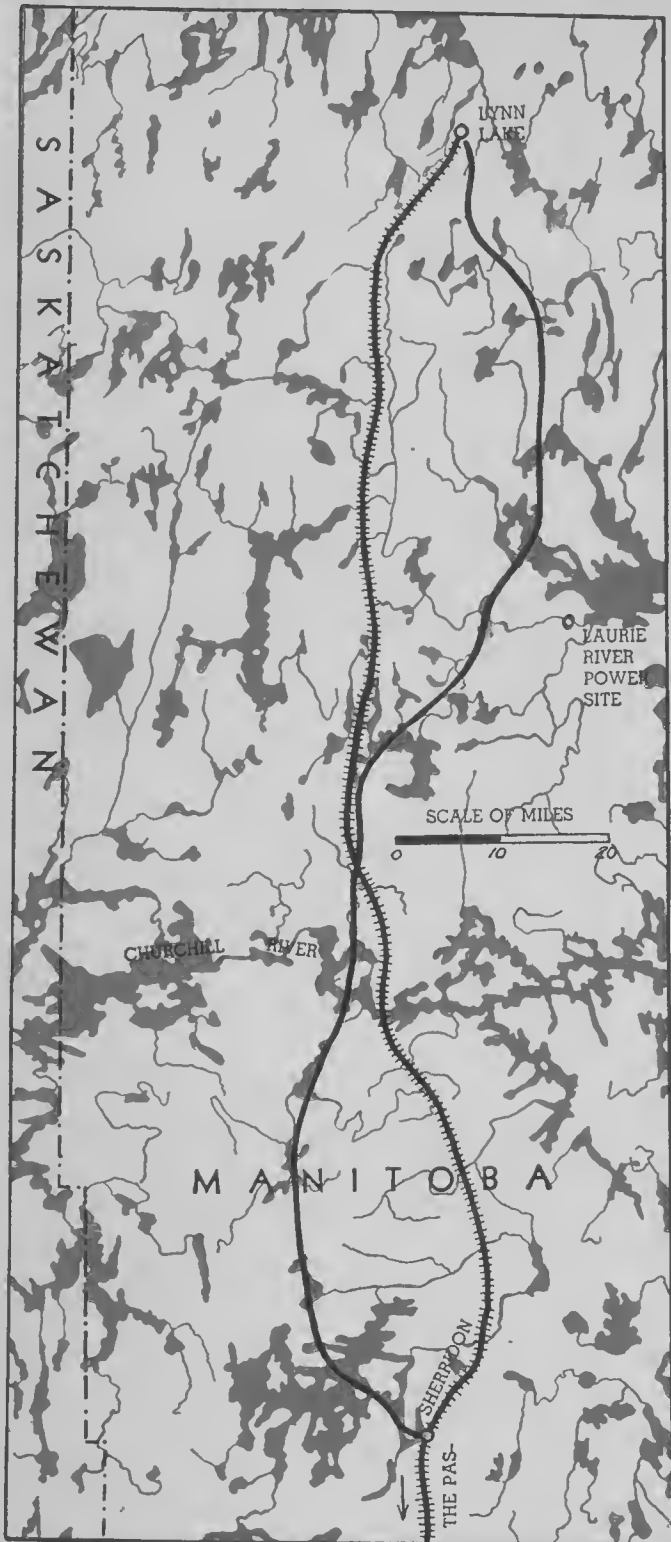
During 1951, for example, the Agricultural Prices Support Board has had stand-by programs with respect to five farm products: eggs, potatoes, butter, cheese and pork. Up to the end of November, no eggs have been offered to the Board under its guarantee of 38 cents a dozen for Grade "A" large; no butter under its guarantee (to April 30, 1953), basis 58 cents (later 63 cents) delivered, Montreal; no cheese, under the guarantee to January 1, 1952), of 28 cents per pound, Montreal, plus allowance for carrying and storage; and no pork products, guaranteed at \$31.45 per 100 pounds for fresh-frozen Wiltshire sides from Grade "A" carcasses, in storage, Toronto (equal to \$32.50 seaboard). Potatoes, too, unlike recent years, will offer no headache this year. A short crop and a wholesale price of \$3.00 or more per 75-pound bag of Maritime potatoes, will make the growers who have them sufficiently happy. The 1950 crop required about \$300,000 of price support, to maintain the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island prices at \$1.20 per barrel.

Also, the apple growers of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Ontario evidently do not expect much difficulty in (Please turn to page 38)



*Representatives of prairie provincial departments of agriculture: Hon. F. C. Bell, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, in the center. Others, left to right: E. Evans, statistician; E. E. Brockelbank, director, Animal Industry Branch; H. W. Horner, deputy minister—Saskatchewan; J. R. Bell, deputy minister, Manitoba; R. M. Putnam, superintendent of agricultural schools, and O. S. Longman, deputy minister—Alberta.*

# The Town that Migrated



Valuable ore deposits were discovered at Cold Lake, Manitoba in the late '20's and the Sherritt Gordon Mining Company proceeded to establish a modern mining town. The Company, however, could not reach an agreement with the parties who owned the land around the frontier village, so it built the town of Sherridon half a mile away.

Within the last few years it has become apparent that the ore body was being rapidly worked out. The Company thereupon decided to move the whole kit and kaboodle to Lynn Lake, an important new mineral find 160 miles north. The move, now under way, will extend over two years because of the short winter haulage season, and the necessity for leaving some buildings for a rear party and railway construction workers.

When it is concluded, all that will be left will be the original Cold Lake settlement built around the fur trading post and fishing activities. Sherridon will not even be a ghost town for, as the mayor explains, they are taking even the ghost with them.

*This article is the story of the move.*

by KENNETH R. JASPER

**A** HUNDRED miles north of Churchill River in northern Manitoba lies what may soon become one of the great mines of Canada.

There, at Lynn Lake, \$200,000,000 worth of nickel-copper ore had been mapped out by the end of 1950 when Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., owners of this mineral treasure house, suspended exploration to concentrate on development work.

Already a husky infant of a mining town is perched on the lap of the immensely rich deposit of ore which may some day make Lynn Lake the rival of Sudbury in production of much-wanted nickel, as well as a substantial producer of copper and cobalt.

The discovery was made in 1941 by Austin McVeigh, a pioneer prospector who in his street clothes looks more like one's conception of a

business executive than a prospector. Working in the employ of Sherritt Gordon, McVeigh combines the resources of modern detecting instruments with an extremely keen prospecting sense. More than once he has found ore in areas regarded by others as barren. At Lynn Lake the only evidence of minerals was a small boulder of nickel sulphides perched on a rock knoll. The remainder of

the area was covered by heavy muskeg and rock overburden. McVeigh traced the origin of the prophetic boulder by following the direction of glacial flow to a spot where his magnetometer showed an irregularity, but he had no way of knowing that he had made a tremendous discovery.

The next step was to report the findings to Eldon L. Brown, then general manager of Sherritt Gordon Mines, and now its president and managing director. It was wartime. Sherritt Gordon's transportation facilities were poor; so Brown decided to risk the danger of others locating the discovery. He withdrew quietly, having staked no claims, to await a more suitable time for further exploration.

It was a well-kept secret. Not until 1945 did Sherritt Gordon move in a drill to probe the magnetic area, and by the time that news of a find had leaked out, and a flock of competitors had reached the spot, Austin McVeigh and his crew had staked the substantial number of claims that cover most of Sherritt Gordon's present Lynn Lake holdings. It seemed that luck was entirely on the side of Sherritt Gordon. Just at the time when its crew was working with feverish haste to stake the ground they wanted, a period of unfavorable flying weather held up their rivals.

**D**EVELOPING Lynn Lake has been no easy matter. It lies 160 miles north of the railroad at Sherridon, and not far south of the tundra lands. Supplies have had to be flown in and taken in by tractor train over frozen lakes and the rugged, rocky terrain that characterizes the Canadian Shield.

Since 1944 the man-sized job of supplying essentials for the development of the new mine has been handled by Patricia Transport Ltd., of Hudson, Ontario. Altogether, about 20,000 tons of freight have been hauled by big tractor trains that work around the clock during the few precious months when snow and ice conditions are favorable.

There is a certain glamour attached to the winter freight haul, with an admixture of hazard and plain hard work. It is fascinating to watch the great cat trains leaving town on a winter night. As the "cat skinner" swings his long train onto the trail the cold blackness of the night seems to swallow everything, and even the powerful headlights seem pitiful and ineffective. You cannot but stand in awe of the determination and courage of man who struggles against the strength of Canada's Northland.

Patricia Transport has eliminated many of the hazards usually (Please turn to page 30)

Upper left: Cat trail and projected railway from Sherridon to Lynn Lake. Center left: Transporting a large rock crusher. Lower left: A portable scaffold for lifting cats through the ice. Lower right: Transporting a house over the cat trail.





# By Spade and Test Tube

*Dr. John Mitchell and his associates have completed their inventory of Saskatchewan's soil resources*

by P. M. ABEL



*Above: J. S. Clayton explains to survey party some features of this soil sample. The grey-wooded soils of the north require special study.*



*Dr. John Mitchell.*

help of an entrenching tool. Passchendaele mud and Vimy mud might look the same to you and me, but this soldier wouldn't agree. Private Mitchell did well in the P.B.I. in the first war. He served on the home front only in the second war. Taking the two together it may be said that he emerged with a commission which few remember and a slight limp which anyone can detect.

Mitchell's first contact with scientific learning was modest enough. He attended the associate course at Saskatoon, a course which does not aim beyond making a man into a good farmer and a good citizen. That was no advance for the ex-soldier so he raised his sights and switched over to the degree course.

The first soil surveys, sketchy by today's standards, had already begun. Student Mitchell perceived the value they could attain, and prepared himself to have a hand in it. From Saskatoon he went for post-graduate study to Wisconsin, one of the best soils schools on the continent at that time, betimes appearing as a railway mail clerk on what was then known as "the Goose Lake line."

The first professor in the Soils department founded at Saskatoon after the first war was Roy Hanson, who was shortly succeeded by Prof. A. H. Joel, who stayed until the '30's. Under their leadership the soil survey was pursued with ever-increasing vigor, although there were never more than two field parties at work at one time—two men to a party. In 1929 the federal government assisted with funds and the number of parties in Saskatchewan was increased to six.

**S**IMILAR work was being done in Alberta by Dr. Wyatt, and in Manitoba by Prof. J. H. Ellis. One of this trio died at an early age. A stocktaking of the depleted state of health of the other two is some measure of the ardor which went into this early work. From dawn to dusk during the growing season they criss-crossed the prairie in ancient flivvers and threaded the bush lands on foot taking a minimum of six soil borings per township—more where soil variations warranted it. Mitchell made a pincushion out of his province. At night they camped under the stars and fought mosquitoes.

Back in the laboratory for the winter months it was Mitchell's job, with increasing aid, to analyze the accumulated soil samples. Those from regions of uniform soil type got only three tests; for alkalinity, for salinity, and for organic content. Thousands of samples had to be analyzed further to determine the sand-silt-clay ratio, and the percentages of special elements like phosphorus and calcium.

Before the irrigation engineer can dig a foot of ditch he has to know how quickly a soil will absorb water, how good the underdrainage is, and he must be assured that there is no appreciable quantity of alkali within six feet of the surface. Therefore, wherever the possibility of irrigation had to be considered, samples had to be taken at greater depths, at closer intervals, and the analyses had to be exhaustive.

(Please turn to page 32)



*Above: Soil survey party on north shore of Cumberland Lake. Left: Hazards faced by survey parties which must go everywhere, road or no road.*

assessment across the province. Sir William Ogg, head of England's oldest experimental farm, who headed a delegation of British farm scientists to Canada last year, has declared that the Saskatchewan soil survey provides the best information of its kind in the world's largest area. That's a fine compliment. But let's get back to the beginning of the story.

Dr. John Mitchell is the product of a Manitoba farm, Bradwardine to be exact. His Scottish parents crossed the Red River before the C.P.R. As soon as he was old enough to do so he homesteaded at Marsden, Sask., but his time on the homestead was cut short by the first war. Here he got his first lessons in soil profiles with the





HERE from the deep-walled adobe house my father had built of later years upon the edgeland mesa, above Buckhorn Creek, you looked out upon the vast and wind-scoured stretch of the Mojavé, which was winter range for the sheep. The desert land was bleak and hard, and dry and stony. But Dunn Mathison, my father, was a man of importance here. Of lambing time often 10,000 head of sheep would be collected on the broad, meadowed valley of the Buckhorn, all Mathison flocks. Then the air would be full of the continual muttered blather of the sheep, with the quick, high-pitched barking of the dogs at work. All this was very exciting to a boy.

But it was even more exciting when a stranger rode up to the big mesa house, and this man was different from any other I remember. He was dressed differently, in a freshly groomed khaki shirt and riding breeches stuck into his boots instead of overalls. Most of all, you noticed his eyes, deep-set and moody.

"Is Mr. Mathison at home?" he asked me. "My name is Scott Stoner."

I went in to tell my father, who sat at his desk in the main room. He was like the stern and stony land from which he had wrested a fortune from his flocks, unyielding and tenacious.

It seemed strange to me—I was 12 years old that spring—that he would talk to Scott Stoner about selling the old Ryan end of the Buckhorn meadow. They talked for all of two hours, and then my mother was called in to sign some papers. My mother was a Ryan before her marriage to my father.

Scott Stoner was standing where the light from the window fell on his face, when he looked up to see Dolora standing in the doorway. I can remember the troubled look that came over his face. My sister Dolora was just past 19, a tall and gentle girl. Like my mother she was quiet and talked little, except sometimes at night when she and my mother would talk together for hours in my mother's room.

SCOTT STONER stared at her as though he saw something he could not understand. His moody, dreamy eyes studied her so long Dolora's fell in confusion; and for want of something to cover it, she turned to me. "Lanny," she said, "father does not like you to bring the dog in the house."

"He's not a dog, he's just a puppy," I retorted, and lifted the puppy in my arms for Stoner to notice. "His name is Brave," I said, "and he belongs to me. I've got old Sanom to promise he'll take Brave with the flock as soon as he's old enough, and teach him to tend the sheep. Like I will when I'm old enough."

Scott Stoner nodded gravely. "Brave looks like a fine puppy," he agreed.

It was big talk, for the mongrel pup of a ragged little dog my father had had killed as it was not of the grey sheep dog strain he wanted, like Jep Labelle's great Guarder.

While Scott Stoner bade the rest of us a courteous good day, his eyes kept studying Dolora, with a troubled, wondering look, as if he wanted to fill his eyes with her forever. I glanced at Dolora, who now looked back at him; and I had an odd feeling that

some unspoken message had passed between them.

"The fool!" my father said, after Scott Stoner had ridden away. "He'll never be able to do it!"

Dolora glanced quickly at my father. Her lips were parted, but she did not speak. Nor did my mother ask why Stoner was a fool, although she knew that my father had not sold the Ryan end of the meadow, but had only given Stoner a year's option on the land.

A YEAR passed before we again saw Scott Stoner. It was a man's world on the desert's edge. Half a score of breed and Mexican shepherds followed my father's flocks through all the seasons, and none had with him a woman.

But during the year which passed, information filtered to a boy's ears. Stoner had purchased a block of other desert land, beyond the Buckhorn, which he was trying to colonize. Orchards would grow here, he said, and other crops; the edgeland would raise the finest pears in the world. Then, later, he was working to establish homesteaders on free land beyond, hoping to attract enough settlers to establish an irrigation district which might be bonded and assessed to raise the money for the dam he planned in the low narrows of Buckhorn Creek.

The camp of board and sheet-iron shacks Stoner had built in the Ryan end of the meadow, where men and teams had worked for awhile, had been deserted. Not a pound of concrete had been poured; not a rod of structural reinforcement stood in place for his dam. Before the year was out Stoner had sunk everything he had in it. He was riding the 12 miles out from Lannister town each evening, to



DOLORA

# AT LAMBING TIME

*A stranger with a dream of orchards and fields came to talk of buying a piece of meadow from Dunn Mathison, as stern as the stony land. He saw Dolora and fell deeply in love*

by ROLLIN BROWN

sleep in one of the shacks and save the price of a hotel bill.

There from the veranda of our house, often in the very early morning you could see the smoke of his breakfast fire. Once or twice I remember Dolora standing on the veranda, gazing that way; but she had not seen Scott Stoner again, of that I am sure.

After all, it was of small importance to a boy. I had grown nearly two inches. My leggy puppy Brave had been gone with old Sanom and his flock to the desert, the winter long; and these things were of more consequence. Nor had I ever heard my father mention Scott Stoner again.

When I think of the land it is easier to understand Dunn Mathison, my father. Then I can see him plainly as he stood that other morning, a year later; his shaggy head thrust forward in impassive

study, his eyes on the sheep.

"A better dog never worked sheep on this range," my father had just said, softly. He took from his pocket the shiny-worn

hide purse he carried. "Jep," he added, "I want that dog. I'll give you \$500 for your Guarder."

Somewhere off in that reaching, far expanse of the Mojavé beyond, from whence the flocks came at lambing time, a Labelle shepherd had gone mad of loneliness, and his sheep had been cared for by the nearest of my father's men. So Jep Labelle, a young man like Scott Stoner, but a sheepman and our neighbor, had come this morning with a spare shepherd and his Guarder dog, to see to the parting of the flocks.

THE dog had been called to Jep now, where he stood beside the man, a great-boned, wolf-grey creature with erect pointed ears. Jep shook his head, and my father closed his purse. Nonetheless, in the end I knew that my father would own Guarder.

The two men went on talking about the sheep. I kind of hated Jep, although he appeared friendly and often came to our house. At such time, while he talked to my father, Jep's eyes would be on Dolora. It appeared to me that he came as much to see Dolora as my father. He was a good sheep man, my father said.

For no apparent reason I was thinking of Scott Stoner as my father drove the buckboard up the mesa road, a year later.

Stoner's horse was hitched to the rail beside the house, when we turned in the back way. Stoner was not in sight.

The sound of Dolora's voice drew me to my mother's walled flower garden, and I knew my sister was not alone.

"Some day there will be other flower gardens, sweet as this," Stoner was saying, and something in his voice made you almost believe him. "And orchards and fields. All from the water that goes to waste in the Buckhorn."

I had stopped dead-still beside the garden gate. For the life of me I could not have moved or said a word. Stoner's arm was about my sister, and she was standing close to him. (Please turn to page 40)



CLARENCE TILLENIUS

Illustrated by Clarence Tilenius



# Pipeline Progress

*B.C. looks forward to early completion of oil line and a decision not too long delayed on gas line*

by CHAS. L. SHAW

AN oil pipeline from Alberta to the British Columbia coast moved a long step closer to reality during the past month when competition for the project narrowed down, and the B.C. government threw its official support to the strongly backed bid of Trans-Mountain Pipe Line Co., which represents most of the major oil distributing companies in western Canada, plus Bechtel Corporation, one of the world's greatest pipeline builders.

When the company's application went before the Transport Board at Ottawa the way had been cleared of formidable opposition, and Premier Byron I. Johnson, several days before the board started its hearing, was so confident that the deal would go through that he virtually announced completion of negotiations and hailed it as "the biggest thing that has happened in B.C."

The premier may have been a trifle premature, but there wasn't much doubt that he was right. The pipeline will cost about \$82,000,000. It will be 693 miles long, extending from the oil fields in Alberta and following a route through the Yellowhead Pass parallel to the Canadian National Railways down the Thompson River to Burnaby, a suburb of Vancouver, where several oil companies are already proceeding with refinery expansion. Construction of the pipeline itself will be started in 1952, and the job should be completed some time next year. However, the pipeline will not be in service until 1954 by which time it is estimated that 170,000 barrels of oil daily will be available, climbing to nearly 200,000 barrels by 1955.

Of course, when that volume of oil flows through the pipeline it is expected that a way will have been found to market a considerable proportion of the oil in the northwest states. British Columbia alone couldn't absorb all that oil, because its present consumption averages only about 40,000 barrels a day. However, the tributary area in the northwest uses about 300,000 barrels.

Everyone seems pleased with the whole thing. For a while, with so many companies scrambling for position, the situation was rather confusing even though it was generally assumed that when the chips were finally down only one pipeline would be sanctioned. It is fortunate that the company given the nod is one amply backed financially, associated with a construction group with abundant technical knowledge, most of which will probably be needed when they start laying the pipe through the Rockies.

A gas pipeline is in a somewhat different category and the decision there rests with the Petroleum Conservation Board of Alberta which will have to determine when and if the province can afford to export gas in large quantity without jeopardizing home requirements. There is just as much competition for gas pipeline rights as there was for the oil pipeline originally, and almost equal confidence that the venture will soon come to pass. The groups with the inside

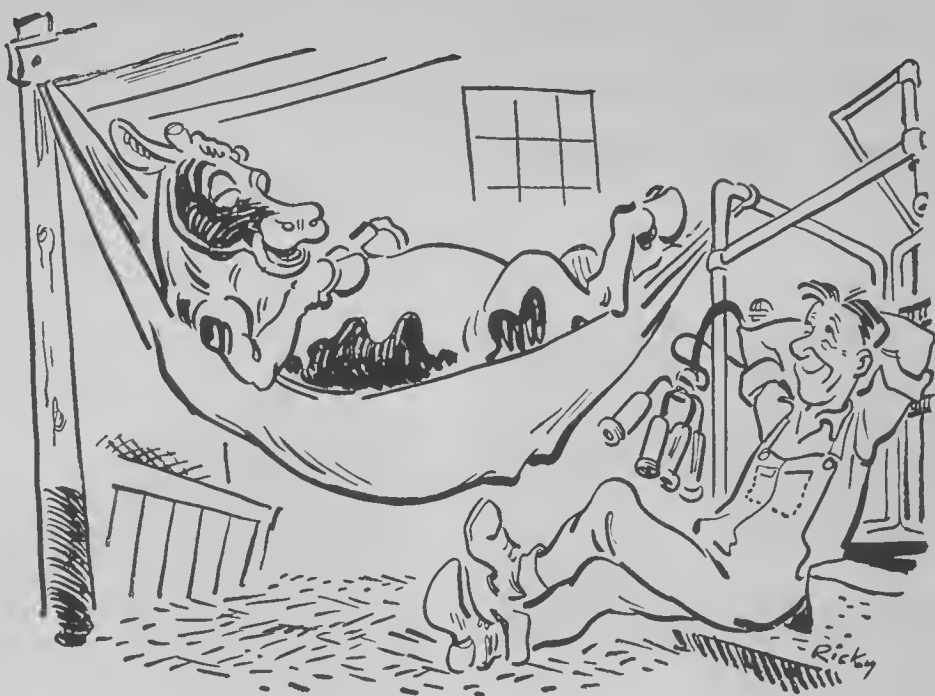
track appear to be either West Coast Transmission, representing Pacific Petroleum and other large Alberta oil producers as well as eastern financial houses, and Northern Natural Gas, which is supported by B.C. Electric and other big potential users. One of these lines would come down through central British Columbia; the other would approach the west coast through Montana.

These developments were a welcome Christmas present to the west coast even if they may not be enjoyed for many months. They are added support for the over-all economy of the region, and they buttressed the high hopes of B.C.'s Finance Minister Anscomb when he declared a few days ago that the province was now "depression-proof." These are not such brave words as might be imagined, for the west coast's expansion has been consistent for several years. The census showed that B.C.'s population advanced 43 per cent during the past ten years, and that the value of industrial production in that period climbed from less than \$250 million to more than one billion dollars.

Mr. Anscomb is inclined to believe that the government hasn't been spending enough money on agriculture—an opinion which is widely shared in the agricultural community. Mr. Anscomb feels that greater appropriations for the aid of farmers would be justified, but unfortunately he also is fully aware of the rapid advance in social service and other costs and he doubts whether the situation can be greatly improved upon because of that. However, people on the farms felt mildly cheered that they have at least the moral support of the man who has held the purse strings for several years and may continue to do so for some time.

JUST how long Mr. Anscomb, or any other member of the cabinet for that matter, retains his position depends on a variety of circumstances. There was speculation at the year-end concerning the mission of Premier Johnson to Ottawa; did this herald a change of top-level politics? On the surface the premier was in Ottawa to deal with the oil pipeline situation, but ever since Sir Richard McBride and John Oliver made their pilgrimages to the nation's capital a few decades ago the implications have always been questioned, sometimes with good reason. The shrewd guess, however, was that Premier Johnson had no ambition for the present beyond giving the province a businesslike administration until the final breakup of coalition when the general election is called. Just when that may be is uncertain. The answer may be found during the spring session of the legislature, which promises to be a contentious one and the signal for a continuation of the cold war between various factions of the Liberal and Conservative groups. Politically, the situation has been complicated slightly by the entry of the Social Credit party with a full slate to contest the election whenever it is held.

The coming year may witness more  
(Please turn to page 34)



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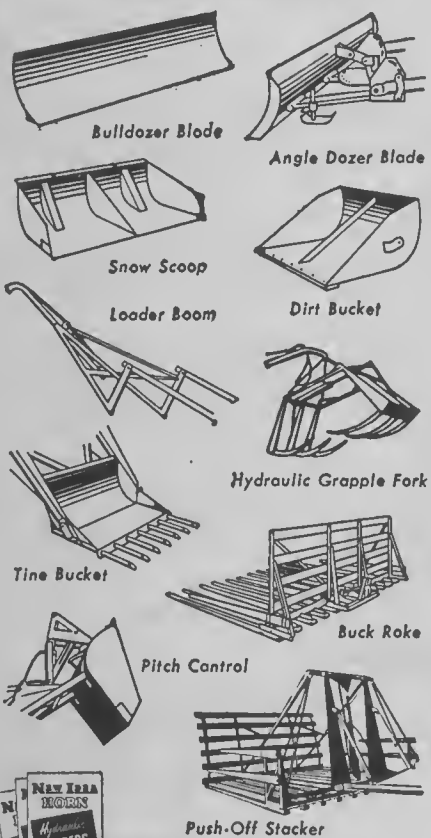


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## News of Agriculture



J. (Jack) Byers, western livestock supervisor and widely known to thousands of prairie farmers, receiving on his retirement a gift from his fellow workers which was presented by the minister, Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner.

### Foot-and-Mouth in Britain

UP to the first week in December, there had been 42 outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Britain since November 14. Under Britain's slaughter policy, 5,000 animals had been disposed of, including 2,747 cattle, 1,345 sheep, 892 pigs and four goats. Compensation following the first 15 outbreaks had already been paid to the extent of £43,867. At one artificial insemination center, maintained by the Milk Marketing Board, 37 purebred bulls and two cows were slaughtered, depriving more than 4,000 Norfolk and Suffolk farmers of breeding services. Under a General Order of 1938, a controlled area has been established along the east coast, involving all or part of 16 ridings.

Britain has outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease every year, and in 1942 compensation cost £1,163,316. In the record year of 1923, since the slaughter policy was instituted, the cost was £2,208,786, arising out of 1,929 outbreaks. In that year, 69,000 cattle, 26,000 sheep and goats and 33,000 pigs were slaughtered. During the period 1938-1950, the average number of outbreaks per year was 148. For the last 25 years, compensation has averaged £170,000 per year. Britain's slaughter policy was begun in 1892, and since the disease does not exist in Britain between outbreaks, and because Britain is an island with an excellent veterinary service and a law-abiding people, slaughter is considered the best policy. Nevertheless, a foot-and-mouth disease research station is maintained, to which infected material from all outbreaks in Britain and in many cases from abroad, is sent.

In Europe, where cattle are used as beasts of burden and where land frontiers are crossed many times each day, slaughter is not considered feasible, and the alternative method of vaccination is used. In Germany last year, more than 100,000 premises were infected, and in an outbreak which started in Germany in 1937 there were 700,000 infected premises. Indeed, one epidemic in that country cost £80 million in losses. Before slaughter began in Britain, there were in one year (1871), as many as 50,000 outbreaks.

Foot-and-mouth virus is known to survive in the large blood vessels as

well as in the lymph glands and the bone marrow of meat carcasses. Unless the meat itself is quick-frozen, the virus is normally destroyed in the meat by the acidity which develops after killing.

Farmer and Stock-Breeder reports that no one knows for certain what causes the outbreaks in Britain. The virus can exist outside the body of animals, on vehicles, hay, clothing, and may therefore be spread across the Channel by birds.

### Farm Grain Storage

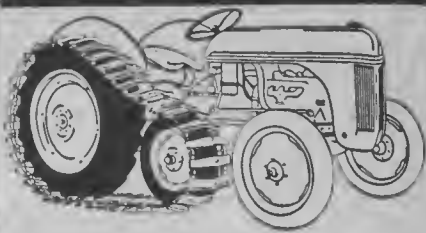
THE Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station, in co-operation with the Farm Credit Administration of the United States has investigated the comparative costs of farm and commercial storage of grain. Two hundred and one farmers and 73 local elevators in various parts of western Oklahoma were interviewed. The report concludes that: "For farmers constructing new storage, the average annual cost of storing grain on farm was 53 per cent higher than at country elevators," and also states that "In the average case, if commercial storage is available, it does not pay the farmer to use his own farm storage already constructed, nor would it pay him to use storage bins that might be provided to him without charge." The total cost of farm stored grain, according to this report, breaks up as follows: 4.4 cents per bushel fixed costs; 8.3 cents per bushel for variable costs (including 5.4 cents per bushel shrinkage); 3.1 cents per bushel for additional hauling expense; total 15.8 cents per bushel when a 2,000-bushel storage unit was used to capacity. In Oklahoma, in 1947-48, farmers used only 41 per cent of their storage capacity.

### Australian Droughts

THE FARM, published by the South Australian Farmers' Co-operative Union Ltd., says: "Australian experience of the last 50 years shows that about every four years, yields will be seriously reduced and, about every 10 years, disastrously."

A disastrous drought in 1902-03 reduced yields to 2.4 bushels per acre. The following year brought a bumper crop and a 30-year record yield of 13.7 bushels per acre. A drought in 1914-15 brought yields down to 2.5 bushels per acre.

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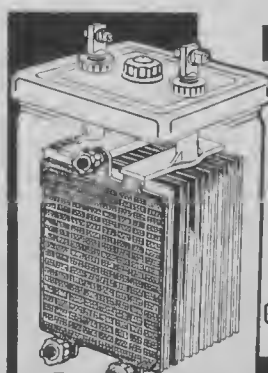
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# Get It at a Glance

Items from far and wide about farm people and their business

**T**HE Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the value of all field crops produced in Canada in 1951 at \$1,856,044,000, very slightly above the revised figure of \$1,854,371,000 for 1950. It is expected that the revised figure for 1951 will be much higher, because the preliminary estimate for 1950 was only \$1,482,901,000.

**I**N 1925, there were 159,489 farms in the six New England states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—whereas the 1950 census showed only 103,168. This was the heaviest decline in numbers of farms in any geographical division of states.

**B**RUCE ELLIS, Hubalta, Alberta, is the 24-year-old winner of a Nuffield scholarship awarded by the Nuffield Foundation of England through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture. Two such scholarships are awarded each year to young Canadian farmers, one from the East and one from the West. The eastern winner this year is Donald C. Small, Iona Station, Ontario. Winners receive six months in England, during which they will study British agriculture.

**H**ON. W. S. LLOYD, minister of Education, Saskatchewan, recently announced that the last of the 45 larger school units established in the province in 1945-46 is now on a permanent basis. Recently, 60 per cent of voters in the Moose Jaw division endorsed their unit.

**T**HE Edmonton Journal reports that Church Copley, Barrymore, Alberta, has a cheque for 23 cents, which he received in 1933. Why did he keep it? Because it was all he had received after paying for feed, commission and delivery charges, out of the \$9.63 which his three 900-pound, two-year-old steers and one 270-pound calf (2,970 pounds) brought on the Edmonton Stockyards. This works out at .007 cents per pound at the farm.

**I**N 1950, Canada had 2,495 co-operative marketing and purchasing associations, with 1,173,126 shareholders or members, doing a business of \$1,015,264,763.

**T**HE index numbers of farm prices of agricultural products (1935-39=100) reflected some lowering of farm prices between September and October. The October index for all Canada was 278.6, a drop of 5.3 points from September. Increases show in British Columbia and the Maritime provinces, but the decrease was brought about in the prairie provinces, Ontario and Quebec, and is attributed to lower prices for livestock, grains, poultry and eggs.

**A** SHIFT from sickles to scythes will mean as much as 100 years of progress for many farmers of Afghanistan, who are now making this change-over under the direction of two F.A.O. experts. Where larger and more elaborate implements cannot be used because of steep slopes, scythes will prove much more efficient than sickles.

**B**ITAIN produced in 1951 about 90 per cent of her prewar meat production. Due to increase in population, however, an additional 750,000 tons are needed to provide the same amount per head of population as prewar.

**A**T a dinner in Rome given by the Canadian delegation to the F.A.O. Conference, to representatives of other countries and senior officials of F.A.O., the Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture for Canada, reaffirmed the need for the banishment of hunger among the peoples of the earth as a permanent basis for peace, and pledged Canada's support for the great work being carried on by F.A.O.

**W**HEN the St. Mary Dam was formally opened last summer, the reservoir was full. It is 173 feet deep at the dam, 18 miles long and six miles wide at its broadest section, and holds 320,000 acre-feet of water. A fault was discovered, and all the water had to be let out. Filling the reservoir began again a short time before Christmas, 1951.

**T**HE British government has calculated that Britain could produce sufficient calories for the bare subsistence of her present population. Such a diet would consist very largely of cereals, potatoes, sugar, vegetables such as carrots and cabbages, and very small quantities of milk and meat, mostly cow beef.

**A** BRITISH farmer living near Whitby saw a fox in his farmyard with a goose in its mouth. He himself had no geese. He shouted; the fox dropped the goose unharmed, but as he ran off, grabbed one of the farmer's hens.

**A**T the Olympia Dairy Show, London, England, among 300 cows and heifers entered for competition, a group of six British Friesian cattle were declared the best all-round dairy cows of any breed entered. Supreme championship was awarded for a Friesian, Terling Present 67th, which during one day at the show gave 10¼ gallons of milk and thus broke a 220-year-old record for heavy production at the show.

**A**N Illinois farmer has succeeded in producing 256.9 bushels of No. 2 shelled corn on an acre in 1951. This was under alternate planting, where corn and cucumbers were alternated over a two-acre piece of ground. The previous record of 224.2 bushels of corn, made in 1948 by an Iowa farmer on a solid acre of corn, still stands.

**I**N 1950, Canada had 2,883 credit unions, as compared with 113 in 1920. Membership has grown from 31,752 to 1,031,603, and assets from \$6,306,965 to \$311,186,955. Quebec leads all provinces, with 1,133 credit unions, having over 600,000 members, with assets of more than \$235 million.

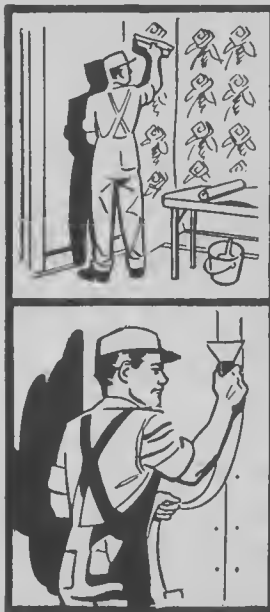
**I**T is estimated that 81 per cent of the 86,221,000 U.S. corn acreage was planted last year with hybrid seed. Eighteen years ago, the percentage was one-tenth of one per cent.



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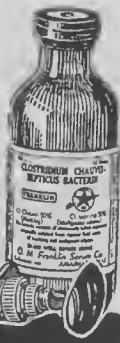
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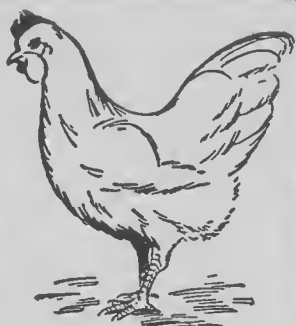
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## GILLETT'S FARM HINTS



## PARASITES PROVE COSTLY TO POULTRY FARMERS

### GILLETT'S LYE AMONG BEST PREVENTATIVES

Parasites cut profits in two ways. Mites, lice, and other external parasites cause restlessness which results in slowing up digestion and decrease in growth and productivity. Internal parasites reduce vigour and render birds highly susceptible to disease. And while it is often a long and costly process to get rid of parasites, a clean flock can be kept clean with Gillett's Lye at very small expenditure of time, trouble and expense.

Many leading poultry authorities recommend Gillett's Lye for use on the poultry farm because it is cheap, effective, and also has the double advantage of being



both an excellent cleanser as well as a powerful disinfectant. For general cleaning of dirt, droppings, etc., dissolve 3 teaspoons of Gillett's in a gallon of water and apply with a stiff brush. Where parasites are suspected, scrub thoroughly with a solution of 6 teaspoons of Gillett's to a gallon of water — being particularly careful to clean in all cracks and corners. Gillett's disinfects the equipment, destroys worm eggs, greatly reduces the danger of other parasites.

### MITE DISINFECTANT

The following mite disinfectant is recommended. It is very effective and costs little to prepare: Dissolve 1½ lbs. of Lye in as small a quantity of water as possible. Do this 2-3 hours before use, as lye should be cold when used. Put 3 qts. of raw linseed oil into 5-gallon stone crock, and pour in the lye solution very slowly . . . keep stirring

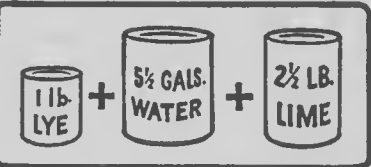
until a smooth, liquid soap is produced. Then gradually add 2 gallons of crude carbolic acid or commercial creosol. Stir until resulting fluid is clear, dark brown. Use 2-3 tablespoons of the mixture to a gallon of water as a spray.

### DANGEROUS POULTRY DISEASES

Lye is recommended as being highly effective against the germs of the following dangerous poultry diseases: Coccidiosis, Laryngotracheitis, Infectious Bronchitis, Pullorum, Fowl Cholera and Bacillary White Diarrhoea of young chicks. Regular cleaning with a solution of 3 teaspoons of Gillett's to a gallon of water is a good preventive against any of the above diseases. Where disease is known to be present, double the solution strength.

### WHITEWASH DISINFECTANT

Dissolve 1 lb. of lye in 5½ gallons of water. To this solution add 2½ lbs. of water-slaked (not air-slaked) lime. Apply as ordinary whitewash. This whitewash both improves appearance of farm buildings and also acts as a long-lasting disin-



fecant — the action of the lime actually prolonging the disinfecting properties of the lye.

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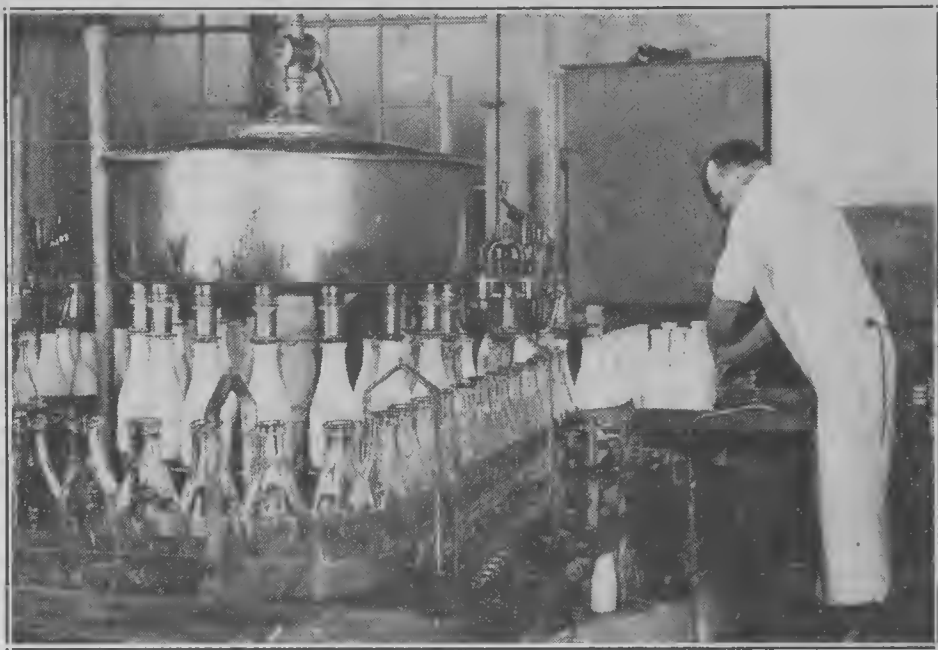
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## LIVESTOCK



[National Film Board Photo.]

Sanitation and labor-saving are achieved by this bottling and capping machine in an Ottawa dairy.

### Fewer Dairy Cows

NOT long ago, D. H. McCallum, Alberta Dairy Commission, remarked that fewer cows were milked in 1950 than during any year since 1920; and he added that "since the cattle population does not increase rapidly, we can look for a period of four or five years during which dairy products will be relatively scarce."

Dairy cattle have gone the way of most other livestock, which have tended to remain at fairly low numbers. Certain factors, however, have operated in the case of dairy cattle which have not been so dominant with beef cattle, sheep and hogs. As far as cream production is concerned, it is probable that relatively high grain prices for a few years after the war tended to reduce dairy cattle numbers as effectively as they did the numbers of pigs and beef cattle, but the whole milk producer supplying fluid milk for towns and cities was generally in the business as a permanent proposition. During the war years, however, and particularly in the postwar years, the price of labor has risen more than any other factor included in farmers' costs of production. The index figure for farm labor in Canada today, where the 1935-1939 period is taken as 100, stood at 479.7 in August, 1951, as compared with 404 in August of 1949. In April, it was 444.8 as against 393.7 in April of 1949.

Dairying involves more labor than any other kind of livestock production, and livestock production generally has not been mechanized nearly as effectively as has grain production. This is one very important factor in the decline of dairy cattle numbers.

Another very important factor which has operated during the last year or two has to do with the very sharp increase in farm costs of production generally, and the reluctance of consumers in our towns and cities to pay what good whole milk is worth at present cost levels. Cream producers were faced with the competition from margarine. Some of these conditions are more or less temporary, but the long-time importance of relatively low costs of production makes it essential that much more attention should be paid to the mechanization of livestock production and to the

development of labor-saving methods and devices.

Livestock is going to be with us in western Canada as long as we farm. If the agriculture of the prairie provinces is to become a permanent type of agriculture, livestock must be accorded a larger place in the farming program. Furthermore, few livestock producers have ever been able to consistently get out of livestock when prices were low and be in again when they were high. A balanced farming program, with emphasis on relatively low costs of production has always been the farmer's safeguard in areas where livestock can be economically kept. It is more desirable now than ever before.

### Cruelty to Butchered Pigs

I HAVE read on page 23 of the October issue of The Country Guide, under the heading of 'Farm Slaughtering,' the recommendation by Mr. Arnold to the effect that hogs should not be stunned before bleeding. His recommendation is quite incorrect, as the hog should always be stunned previous to the most painful operation of severing the carotids; furthermore, this stunning should be accompanied by a mechanically operated instrument 'suitable and efficient for the purpose,' to use the wording of the British law on the matter.

The 'instrument' should take the form of a Captive Bolt Pistol, or, preferably, an electrical stunning device such as is compulsory in all British abattoirs and bacon factories. In Britain, and in many countries in Europe, such compulsion has been in effect for many years, and it is understood that this is also the case in Australia and New Zealand, which possess some of the world's largest meat-processing establishments.

"So far as efficient bleeding is concerned, Mr. Arnold may be interested in a report issued by the University of Sheffield, England, in 1932, to the effect that bleeding was actually found to be 13 per cent better after the use of the electrical stunning device, than after live sticking.

"Mr. Arnold may also be interested to know that during tests carried out on sheep many years ago at the Gorgie abattoir, Glasgow, it was found that the average time which elapsed between the initial cut and



the supervision of insensibility was no less than 33 seconds. My memory fails me, but I seem to recall that these tests comprised 100 sheep and the operators were expert abattoir slaughtermen. As a result of this exposure, the city council immediately enforced compulsory mechanical stunning.

"It is about time that systematized torture was abolished from this continent."—Yorkshire Breeder.

#### Transmitted Diseases

A NEW ZEALAND veterinarian not long ago reported that at least 80 diseases of animals can be transmitted to man. Some of these including tuberculosis, undulant fever and rabies, are very serious, and it would appear that the health of any modern nation depends to no small extent upon the health of its livestock.

Warnings have been issued by the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture, calling attention to the responsibility which the law places on anyone connected with animals to report the appearance, existence or suspected existence of infectious or contagious disease. Dr. T. Childs, Veterinary Director-General, said some time ago, "The Act pulls no punches, demanding that owners, breeders and dealers, as well as everyone bringing animals into Canada, must immediately report the appearance of infectious or contagious diseases among the animals owned by him, or under his special care, to the Minister and to the nearest veterinary inspector of the Department of Agriculture." A similar responsibility rests upon every veterinarian, when he recognizes such diseases.

Dr. E. E. Ballantyne, Director of Veterinary Services, Alberta, Department of Agriculture, has repeatedly called attention to the relationship between Brucellosis (Bang's disease or contagious abortion), and undulant fever in human beings. Recently, Dr. Ballantyne pointed out that the owner of a clean herd may lose thousands of dollars if Bang's disease gets into his herd. It is quite widespread in Alberta, and of 28,887 cattle tested in 1950, 18 per cent of the approximately 4,200 herds tested were infected.

#### What about More Sheep?

NOW that all meats and wool are high in price and the sheep population of most countries has seriously decreased, the argument is heard on all sides that sheep return very handsome profits to careful operators.

Recently, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited commented on the recent decline in wool prices which followed the very high figures of February and March of 1951. This decline was very serious early in September, just after the opening of the season's wool auctions in Australia and New Zealand. Before the end of the month, however, recovery exceeded all expectations, and the Wool Growers comment that "such wide and weird fluctuations in wool prices have never before been witnessed."

Not long ago, A. J. Charnetski, Livestock Supervisor, Alberta Department of Agriculture, advanced the opinion that "no other class of farm livestock pays as well or has a brighter future than sheep." He called attention to the

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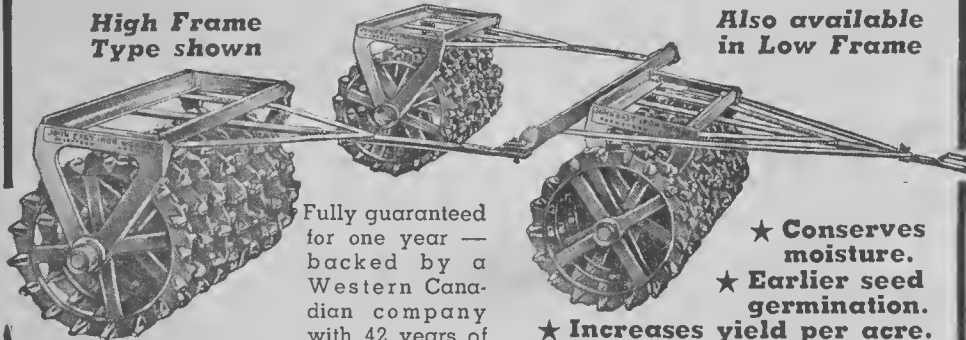
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fact that the sheep population in Alberta is down to one-third of what it was six years ago; and strongly urged the farmers in Alberta's Special Areas not to miss the real opportunity which exists in sheep raising at the present time. "Sheep," he said, "can do better on poorer pastures and poorer winter feed than any other class of farm livestock."

The Canada Department of Agriculture is now urging an increase in sheep numbers in all provinces. It reports a practical demonstration, under way in Quebec and the Maritime provinces, of the British plan of crossbreeding. There, says the Department, "grass-type sheep such as Border Leicesters, Cheviots, Welsh Mountains and Kerry Hills, are crossed, the Border Leicester ram being used on the females of the other breeds named, with female progeny known as "half-breeds," then being sold in groups to commercial farmers who breed them to Suffolk, Oxford, Hampshire, South-down or Shropshire rams. The cross between the grass-type ewe and the meat-type ram means that hybrid vigor will ensure early maturity, vitality and the maximum output per ewe. Instead of our low average lambing percentage of about 80 per cent under a grading-up percentage such as is followed in Canada, the British farmers get an average of 150 to 175 per cent per ewe."

In Quebec and the Maritimes, the ewe flocks of North Country Cheviots are being multiplied, and rams of this breed are being used on foundation Leicester ewes. The ewe lambs from this cross will be sold in flock groups to other farmers who will use Down rams on them for five or six years, and then purchase a complete new flock.

### More Meat per Head

TWO well-known British scientists addressed a recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science on the subject of livestock improvement. One, Prof. R. A. Fisher, of Cambridge University, is a geneticist who is reported to have said that "livestock improvement is, from the genetical viewpoint, like a chemical industry of national importance, in which the experts know of very few elements, though they suspect the existence of a great many more." He believed that a great deal remained to be learned about the inheritance of livestock, and argued that, "because nothing effectual has been done, we may at least feel that the law of diminishing returns has not yet set in, and that the ceiling of genetic potentiality is still a very long way off."

Dr. John Hammond, celebrated physiologist of Cambridge University, was optimistic about the possibilities of getting more meat and milk from our livestock. He believed, as reported in Science News Letter, that there are no physiological limits to increased production in animals. "The sky is the limit," he said, "provided suitable nutritional and other environmental conditions are given." To get the maximum quantity of edible muscle and fat in return for feed, we must, he said, aim for a type of animal with a small head and legs. This was in fact the formula successfully used by our most outstanding breeders of hogs and beef cattle.

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## FIELD



Two views inside the farm shop of J. N. Ireland, Mossbank, Sask. On the left, handy racks from old disks, for nuts, bolts and small items. On the right (rear), a home-made air compressor made from an old car engine block.

### Year-End Crop Review in Manitoba

*The 1951 Manitoba Conference of Agronomists reviews crop recommendations and assesses new information*

EVER since 1920, an annual conference of Manitoba Agronomists has been held to review crop developments during the year, and to report on new information regarding varieties, diseases, insects and other factors in successful crop production. The 1951 Conference, held in December, was the best attended in the history of this event, and included not only all interested officials, research workers and others in the field of scientific agriculture, but many farmers in the province as well. Held at the University of Manitoba, the three-day sessions were comprehensive, authoritative and offered much that was of interest.

Overhanging all discussions was the unfavorable nature of the 1951 season and, with respect to cereal crops, the threat of rust damage to succeeding crops from Race 15B, which was held in check this year by weather conditions in the United States. Again this year, surveys made by The Line Elevators Farm Service, indicate that during the past seven seasons the proportions of wheat, oats and barley seeded to particular varieties has materially changed in many instances. In wheat, since 1947, Redman has increased from one per cent of the acreage to 39.4 per cent in 1951. Thatcher has pretty well held its own at 28.4 per cent, but Regent declined from its peak of 49.8 per cent to 18 per cent. Again in oats, Exeter, dominant in 1951 with 33.6 per cent of the oats acreage, was only 3.9 per cent in 1946. Like Thatcher in wheat, Ajax has more or less held its own at around 32 per cent, but Vanguard, which was 42.8 per cent of the acreage in 1946, had dropped to 22 per cent in 1951. In barley, Montcalm, like Redman in wheat, had increased from 1.3 per cent of the acreage in 1947 to 56.3 per cent in 1951. O.A.C. 21 had declined in popularity from 29.6 to 19.7 per cent; Gartons from 15.6 to seven per cent; Plush from 22 per cent to 5.5 per cent; and Sanalta from 12.6 to 3.7 per cent. In flax, Dakota had climbed to 54.2 per cent of flax acreage; Rocket from 3.6 per cent two years ago to 15.1 per cent in 1951; while Royal had declined from 32.6 to 12.7 per cent.

Leaf rust was not a factor in 1951, which permitted Thatcher to lead

among the hard red spring wheat varieties in yield. Over the past five years, however, Lee had yielded two bushels more than Thatcher and three bushels more than Redman. A new and promising hybrid from the federal laboratory of cereal breeding at Winnipeg, CT-181, is resistant to Race 15B of stem rust, but must still be tested further for cultural characteristics and for quality. Among the durum wheats, none now grown is completely satisfactory. "We require," said the Committee, "a short, strong-strawed durum of good macaroni quality." All of the present varieties are strongly susceptible to Race 15B of wheat stem rust. A new American variety, Nugget, is excellent, but quite weak in the straw.

The Plant Science Department of the University of Manitoba has a new barley variety coming up, now known as UM-1020, which, as a malting variety, has outyielded Montcalm during the past two years. It, too, requires further testing before release. Over an eight-year period, Vantage has outyielded Montcalm, Titan, and O.A.C. 21. The Manitoba committee recommends Montcalm as a feed as well as a malting variety, because of its satisfactory yield under most Manitoba conditions.

With respect to oats, little change has occurred except that Exeter, which over a 13-year test period has averaged 93.7 bushels, has taken the lead over Ajax and Vanguard. A selection from Garry has proved to be resistant to Victoria blight, stem rust and smut. It is partially resistant to crown rust, has strong straw and a good plump kernel. It still awaits final approval.

Over a four-year period, Redwood and Rocket have yielded best among the standard flax varieties. The committee issued a reminder, however, that these are late-maturing varieties and must be sown early for best results. Dakota was removed from the recommended list because of its susceptibility to rust.

Oat and barley smuts were less abundant than in 1950, but loose smut of wheat showed a slight increase. Growers of alfalfa were advised to remove over-wintering alfalfa refuse, or waste, before growth begins in the spring, as a check against black stem, the most trouble-

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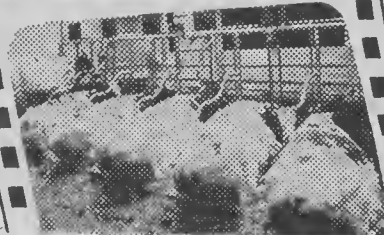
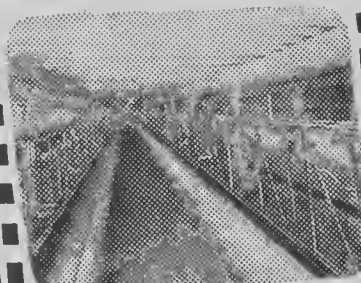
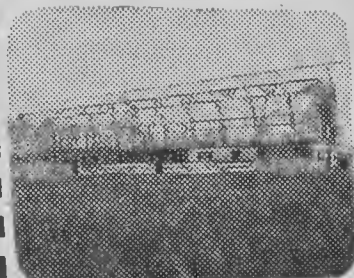
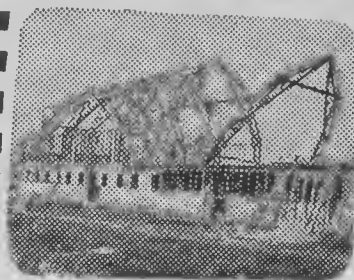
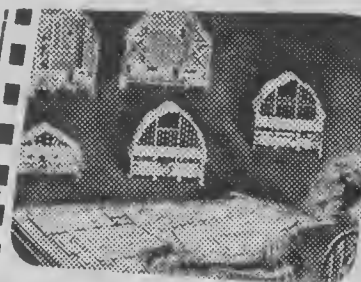
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some alfalfa disease in Manitoba, especially in northern areas. Complaints of dark discoloration of cereal grains were traceable to mold growth on or just under the surface of the kernels, induced by wet weather during and after harvest. During the year, Dr. W. A. F. Hagborg succeeded in transmitting false stripe of barley to healthy plants in the greenhouse, which was apparent confirmation of U.S. reports that this disease is caused by a virus, though formerly considered non-parasitic.

Where volunteer plants and refuse from previous sunflower crops were present, rust was a destructive disease of sunflowers in 1951. Without such plants and refuse, rust damage was relatively light, according to Dr. W. E. Sackston. Dakota flax, too, was badly damaged by rust, especially where sown late or near 1950 flax stubble. For seeding after the middle of May, he recommended the early-maturing resistant variety, Sheyenne.

**F**ORTUNATELY, the cool summer of 1951 tended to prevent insect outbreaks. Grasshoppers were not as troublesome as had been anticipated; the European corn borer did only minor damage; and the Colorado potato beetle as well as the imported cabbage worm were less abundant than in the year previous. Cutworms were troublesome, but 90 per cent control was obtained by using aldrin and dieldrin in bran baits, according to Professor A. V. Mitchener. The number of larva in the soil of the sweet clover weevil was greatly reduced, but two new pests of sunflowers did increased damage, and root maggots damaged turnips in the Dauphin and Brandon areas.

Tartary buckwheat, a troublesome weed in parts of Alberta, was located in Manitoba in 1951. It can be checked but not eradicated with 2,4-D.

The University of Manitoba reported on trials to determine the effect of 2,4-D on yields. Flax showed the greatest increase. Two widely separated weedy flax fields gave yields averaging 5.3 bushels when untreated, and 15 bushels after treatment with four ounces of 2,4-D acid per acre. Horsetail was reported very troublesome on heavy, badly drained soils near Portage la Prairie. 2,4-D, when applied at the maximum rate the crop will stand, helps give the crop a start, but improvement of drainage and the growing of deep-rooted crops such as sweet clover, seem to offer most promise. Fertilizer trials in 1951 again gave negative results when liquid fertilizer was applied to seed and tested in comparison with standard fertilizer practices. Its use is therefore not recommended. At the University farm, experiments indicated that combine-straw and grass-sod each decreased yields of grain. This can be offset by a high nitrogen phosphate fertilizer such as 16-20-0 (ammonium phosphate) or barnyard manure, in adequate amounts. This effect following the plowing down of grass-sod, can also be avoided if grass-legume mixtures are used instead of pure stands of grass.

In view of the imminent danger of rust infestation from Race 15B under favorable weather conditions, the Conference strongly recommended the early seeding of wheat, accompanied by the use of fertilizer, to advance the

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crop as much as possible. Growers who face the probability of a heavy infestation of wild oats unless seeding is delayed to permit of growing-out as many as possible of the wild oat seeds, must balance the probability of one danger against the other.

### Seed Supply Situation

A MEETING of the Provincial Advisory Seed Council of Saskatchewan was held in December to consider the seed supply in prospect for the spring of 1952. The Council believed there is a sufficient total supply of dry grain suitable for seed purposes in the province, but its distribution is scattered, and farmers in need of seed should arrange early to secure their requirements, because of the export demand for this dry grain.

Grain and flaxseed remaining unthreshed during the winter will have little or no seed value in all likelihood, because it entered the winter in a damp condition. Where wheat, oats and barley contain more than 16 per cent moisture, or rye over 13½ per cent, or flax more than 12½ per cent, such grains should not be used for seed. In cases where it is really necessary to use such seed, farmers are urged to consult their agricultural representatives, or to write either to the provincial department of agriculture, Regina, or the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan, for advice. Under no circumstances, the Council recommends, should moldy, heated or spoiled grain be used for seed purposes.

A further important point to remember is that only dry grains should be treated with mercuric fungicides. These mercuric compounds are particularly injurious to grain with a high moisture content. Furthermore, samples of grain with a higher moisture content than those named above should not be submitted for germination tests because the results may be misleading.

At the present time, there are substantial quantities of registered and certified seed guaranteed as to purity and germination. Farmers are advised to secure the best seed available if they can, but above all things to make special efforts to secure grain that will grow.

### Fertilizers in Alberta

We can add plant food to soils in various ways, by manure, commercial fertilizers, green crops turned under, or by combinations of these methods. In recent years, Canada has been using many thousands of tons more fertilizers than 10 or 20 years ago. This is particularly true, too, in the prairie provinces, where nitrogen and phosphorus have been the principal deficiency elements. The Alberta Provincial Advisory Fertilizer Committee recently listed some 15 or more commercial fertilizers containing various ingredients and combinations of them, which are currently being sold in that province; and publish a 16-page booklet, available from the Alberta Department of Agriculture and from any district agriculturist, which discusses ways of maintaining the fertility of Alberta soils. The cover of the bulletin states the problem in a nutshell, by this statement: "Soil feeds plants — Plants feed animals — Animals and plants feed you — But who feeds the soil?"

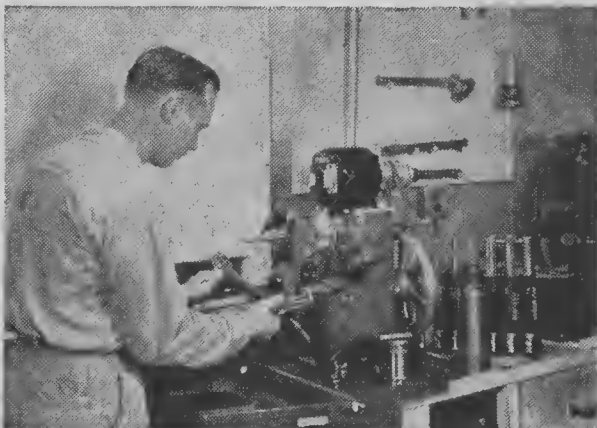


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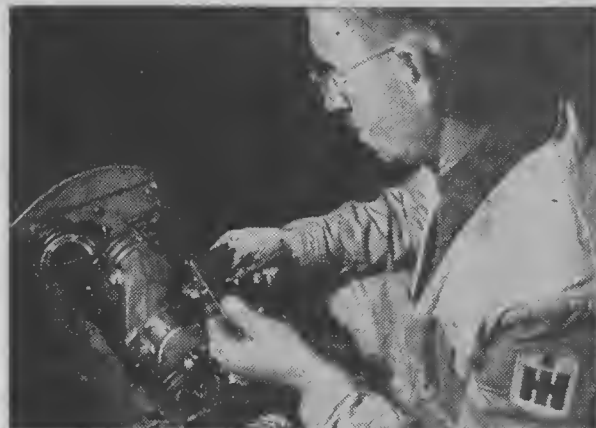
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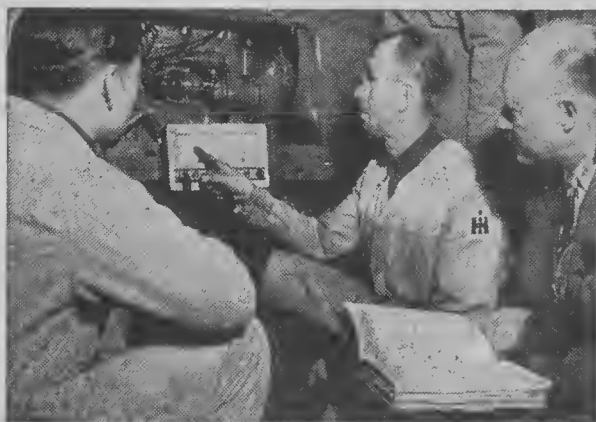
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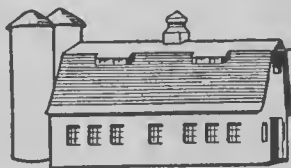
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## HORTICULTURE



[Guide Photo

All of the horticultural work at the Summerland Experimental Station, B.C., centers in this building. In the background are Lake Okanagan and the eastern slope of the Okanagan Valley.

## Planning the Prairie Farm Orchard

*Success with fruit trees is more than planting trees in soil, as this concise, practical article explains*

by C. R. URE

THE success and productiveness of a prairie farm orchard depends on the selection of the original site; on soil type; and on the consideration given to shelter, preparation of soil, planting, spacing and protection from rodents.

A site near the farm buildings is convenient for proper care and harvesting, and adds to the beauty of the home. Ample shelter from prevailing winds is essential in prairie orcharding, because losses from cold, breakage of trees and fallen fruits result from planting in exposed areas. Windbreaks on the north, west, and south are considered essential. Shelter on the east is sometimes recommended, but complete enclosure occasionally leads to frost pockets, since cold air is unable to drain away. An area within the farmstead grouping is generally very satisfactory, where existing shelterbelts already supply adequate protection for the buildings and yards. In case of new developments, a newly set shelter plantation should have two to three years' growth before tree fruits are planted.

The desired soil for fruit plants is a well-drained, moderately rich loam, or sandy loam, of six to eight feet in depth. While fruits seem capable of growing on a great variety of soil types, experience indicates that shallow soils, soils underlain by coarse gravel, rocky land, or very heavy impervious clay, as well as highly alkaline soils, should be avoided. Summerfallowing one year before planting is a sound practice. Good surface drainage should be sought, to avoid losses from standing water, or from cold air that may collect in low pockets. A gentle slope to the east, north or northeast has proved highly desirable, but steep slopes which tend to erode should be avoided.

Choice of suitable varieties is as important as soil, site and shelter. Begin only with hardy, recommended sorts. Each of the three prairie provinces has been divided into zones with reference to suitability for growing horticultural crops. A committee in each province has prepared a list of recommended fruit varieties adapted to the various zones of their province. Before ordering trees a prospective grower should write to the Agricul-

tural Extension Service or to the extension horticulturist in his province for a copy. Write these services at Edmonton, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

In any consideration of varieties the question of pollination arises. There must be sufficient varieties to ensure a fruit set. Since most varieties of tree fruits are unfruitful to some degree with their own pollen, and in addition are often cross-unfruitful between varieties, it is necessary to plant at least two, and preferably three, varieties of a kind. It is desirable, for example, to plant three varieties of plums or three varieties of crabapple. As a further assurance of cross-pollination, the varieties selected must blossom at the same time, or at least overlap in their period of bloom. The red raspberry, perfect-flowered varieties of strawberry and gooseberry, are generally self-fruitful. Other kinds, in general, require a pollinator.

Though experimental work on the best spacing of fruit trees on the prairies is scanty, experience suggests that the following distances are likely to be satisfactory: Apples and crabapples 20 to 25 feet, plums 15 to 20 feet, and sandcherry-plum hybrids ten to 15 feet, in rows 20 feet apart. Sandcherries and grapes are set eight to ten feet, raspberries two to three feet, and currants and gooseberries five to six feet apart in rows eight to ten feet apart. Strawberries are generally set one to two feet distant in rows four feet apart.

(NOTE: C. R. Ure is horticulturist, fruit crops, at the Experimental Station, Morden, Manitoba.)

## Gardening Is Popular

by D. R. Robinson

IT has often been said that there are few activities or hobbies which have such a wide appeal as gardening. One need not look far for evidence to support this statement. However, some expressions of opinion were obtained quite recently in connection with a Farm Radio Forum broadcast, and they are presented here because it is thought that they will be of interest to western garden lovers. On November 26, the topic under discussion was "Cultural Activities for Rural People." Forum groups were asked certain questions, one of which was as follows:



What work do you do in your home, or around the farm, that you would consider artistic or an outlet for creative talent? In Saskatchewan, 68 forums, representing about 300 rural families, reported to the provincial secretary. Their replies to this question may be summarized, in part, as follows: Gardening was mentioned by 72 per cent of the groups. Needlework was in second place and listed by 45 per cent; interior decorating was referred to by 26 per cent, and other activities such as farmstead planning and woodwork were mentioned by smaller percentages of the forums. A further analysis of the references to gardening provides some interesting data. Considerably more than one-half of the groups referred to flowers or landscape gardening (actually more than mentioned needlework). One-quarter of them spoke of tree planting and a few referred to fruit growing and house plants.

Summaries of opinions obtained from forums in Manitoba and Alberta were very similar to those of Saskatchewan groups. In all three provinces, gardening was mentioned more frequently than any other activity. Ornamental gardening, in particular, was emphasized.

While it could be argued that this cross-section of opinion does not necessarily present a complete picture, these statistics do indicate that many rural people find pleasure and satisfaction in gardening.

(NOTE: D. R. Robinson is Saskatchewan Farm Forum Secretary, and Extension Horticulturist at the University of Saskatchewan.—ED.).

## Know Your Shrubs

by DR. R. J. HILTON,  
University of Alberta

### Froebel's Spirea

AT a time when most shrubs have long ceased blooming, the lovely flat flower-heads of *Spirea bumalda froebeti*, Froebel's spirea, are just beginning to brighten the foundation planting or the shrubbery border. This full sister of the Anthony Waterer spirea, that is so widely used in eastern Canada, is slightly hardier and therefore less likely to serious die-back in the winter. Even if its low (two foot) growth is killed back severely by reason of an exposed situation or unseasonably cold winter, a profusion of new shoots, with meadow-sweet-like foliage will be topped with the deep pink flowers in late July, and on until frost. It is because of this late blooming character that this species has been chosen for discussion, rather than one or more of the early-flowering hardy species, such as Korean, Pikov, Oriental and Germander. Any one of the latter may take the place of the well known but less hardy Vanhouttei spirea, but the late-flowering Froebel's has a place all its own, with its often reddish-purple foliage of good texture, its compact low habit and attractive flowers.

Froebel's spirea prefers a fairly sunny position and is satisfied with any good soil. It is, by reason of its low stature, very suitable for foreground work in foundation planting and in borders or groupings of shrubs. Pruning is best done in spring, and the plants are cut back fairly hard, to promote vigorous new shoot growth.

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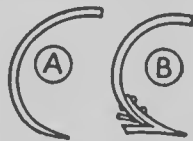
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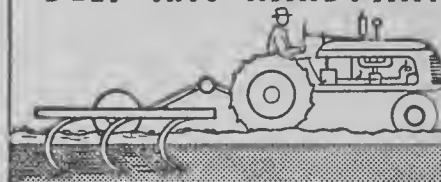
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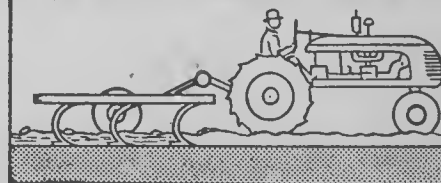
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Two turkey producers—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Swerbyus, Sifton, Manitoba—who exhibited quality turkeys at the recent Brandon poultry show. Theirs and other good birds in the foreground.

## Outstanding Poultry Shows

*Poultry reach into some of the big money at the Moose Jaw and Brandon shows*

THE second annual fall poultry show, sponsored by the Manitoba Winter Fair and held in Brandon, brought favorable comment from the judges and spectators and exhibitors. Approximately 1,000 dressed birds were entered, and live birds were there in large numbers. A. F. Darnell, who was in charge of the judging commented that the placing of the birds was most difficult, because not only were there a very large number of birds, but the entries were "as alike as peas in a pod." Mr. Darnell is District Inspector for the Federal Poultry Marketing and Production Service. Live classes were placed by Alex C. Jackson, Fort William, Ontario, prominent breeder of exhibition poultry.

At the sale 560 dressed turkeys, averaging 18.85 pounds sold for an average price of 56.94 cents a pound. The grand champion turkey, exhibited by James Fraser of Gunton, Manitoba, sold for the record price of \$21 a pound. Purchaser was Canada Safeway, Ltd. of Winnipeg. The reserve bird, shown by Gordon Wilson, Meyronne, Sask., sold for \$2.25 a pound.

Entries in the live poultry show came from widely separated points. The majority of the utility breeds shown were from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but some Black Cochins bantams came from Keewatin, Ontario, and some pigeons came from Fernie, B.C.

YOUNG exhibitors stole the limelight at the Moose Jaw Poultry Show. Fifteen-year-old Dorothy Stordahl, Lang, Sask., exhibited a Barred Rock cockerel and saw it go to the top spot. Second spot went to Nelson Hardy of the Saskatoon Junior Poultry Club.

In the turkeys Mrs. V. Zinn, Tuxford, Sask., showed the grand champion dressed bird and saw it sold for an all-time high price of \$20 a pound. The grand champion dressed chicken, exhibited by Leslie Brothers of Aylesbury, Sask., sold for \$3.00 a pound.

Speaking at the evening banquet Professor W. J. Rae, Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan, saw excellent prospects for Saskatchewan turkey breeders. He felt that no other area could raise turkeys

at less cost per pound. He advised breeders to produce more hatching eggs. In 1950 two-thirds of the eggs hatched in the province were imported. Professor Rae was of the opinion that Saskatchewan breeders should realize the income from these eggs rather than allowing it to go out of the province.

### Industry Growth

GROWTH of the broiler business in western Canada is being paralleled by a similar growth in the central United States. The North Dakota Agricultural College Extension Service estimates that broiler production may hit the million mark in that state within the next year.

Most of the birds—turned out at 3½ pounds—are being handled by two processing plants. Each plant is processing about 5,000 birds a week—a total of over half a million a year.

The average size of flock handled by broiler producers runs to approximately 5,000. As a producer handles three or four broods a year, this adds up to an average annual production of 15,000 to 20,000 broilers a year.

Broilers convert grains to meat economically. Producers in North Dakota average around three pounds of feed per pound of gain, though some flock owners have gone as low as 2.7, a figure which makes broiler production compare very favorably with any other form of livestock production.

The establishment of the broiler industry in North Dakota is partly a result of the encouragement given by processing plants. Consumer demand for a high quality chicken has also helped the industry.

### Pullet Condition

THERE is a tendency for pullets to eat less feed when they are housed in the fall. Birds bred to lay are usually growing when they first come into production, and if deprived of adequate nutrition when performing the twin functions of producing and growing they will draw on fat reserves and may go out of condition. The result is a full or partial molt.

Body condition and weight must be maintained during the early months of production if a molt is to be

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34.00	17.50	9.00	B.R. Pul.	37.00	19.00 9.75
18.00	9.50	5.00	B.R. Ckl.	19.00	10.00 5.50
20.00	10.50	5.50	N. Hamp.	21.50	11.00 5.75
34.00	17.50	9.00	N.H. Pul.	37.00	19.00 9.75
18.00	9.50	5.00	N.H. Ckl.	19.00	10.00 5.50
Approved			R.O.P. Sired		
21.00	11.00	5.75	Sussex	22.50	11.75 6.10
34.00	17.50	9.00	L.S. Pul.	36.00	18.50 9.50
18.00	9.50	5.00	L.S. Ckl.	19.00	10.00 5.50
19.00	10.00	5.25	W. Rocks	21.00	11.00 5.75
21.00	11.00	5.75	B. Australorps		
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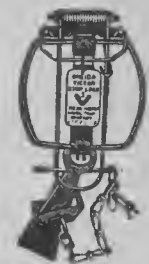
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avoided, advises F. J. Higginson, Acting Poultry Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture. If birds begin to get out of condition they should be fed a daily ration of boiled barley, dried off with mash. Two or three pounds of barley weighed dry is enough for 100 birds.

The birds relish this feed and will build up body weight rapidly. It is recommended that the ration be fed for a month, or until the birds are back in condition and their normal appetites have returned. The boiled barley can then be gradually discontinued, though it is well to keep whole grain, preferably wheat and oats, in hoppers in front of the birds. This is in addition to their regular laying mash.

This ration will not have the effect of getting layers too fat. Only poor producers will tend to get overfat.

### Producing Good Broilers

**T**HE difficulty of producing rapid growth in broilers while at the same time laying down sufficient fat, is well known. Unfortunately it is necessary to have rapid growth if the birds are to be profitable, and it is necessary to have an adequate covering of fat to get top grades.

A different approach has been taken by S. Bird, Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in experimental work conducted there. In this work a ration has been used on which the birds grew very rapidly during the early part of the feed period; they are then changed to a ration that discourages rapid growth and causes the birds to fatten.

A starter ration carrying 21 per cent protein was used for the period of rapid growth, and fed for nine weeks. During the last three weeks a finishing ration of 13.25 per cent protein and 9.2 per cent fat was fed.

A finishing period of six weeks, used in the first test, proved too long as many birds became excessively fat, and some went off their feed. The grading obtained in this experiment was 77 per cent Special, 18 per cent Grade A and five per cent Grade B.

Better results were obtained with a three weeks' finishing period. Seventy-four per cent of the birds graded Special and the rest graded A, all the latter being good A's. The weight of the fat laid down in the last three weeks compensated fully for the loss of growth on the lower protein ration.

All gradings were on the basis of fat and quality of skin. Such faults as blemishes, poor conformation and the like were disregarded. The birds were confined throughout the test and were given two all-mash rations, one designed for the growing period and the other for the finishing period.

In all tests a good commercial starter mash containing 21 to 25 per cent protein was found most satisfactory during the growing period. The 13.2 per cent protein and 9.2 per cent fat ration used during the finishing period was composed of the following ingredients in parts per hundred: ground corn, 34.5; ground wheat and ground oats, 18 each; whole soybean ground, soybean oil, bran and middlings, five each; bone-meal, 2.5; ceroglass, two; limestone and common salt, 0.5 each, and brewers' yeast, four. To this mash was added 700 grams of choline, 600 milligrams of riboflavin and 11 milligrams of pure vitamin B12, per ton.

# Farm Service Facts

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## Start Planning Now If You Want Bigger Profits In The Future

Back 100 years or so ago, the farmer was chiefly concerned with the production of food and the provision of fuel and shelter for the family—comparatively little was sold off the farm. In 1950, cash income from the sale of farm products in Canada was valued at approximately  $2\frac{1}{4}$  billion dollars.

Agriculture is our largest single industry. It provides approximately one-third of our exports and supports a high percentage of industries engaged in the processing of agricultural products. In fact, today, the farmer is a manufacturer in his own right. He buys machinery, tools, building materials, fertilizers, etc., and sells practically all he produces. Like the manufacturer, he is faced with problems of production, marketing, financing, and labour management. Also, like the manufacturer, who spends a great deal of time and money in laying-out his plant and in planning future operations, the successful farmer today keeps records of crop and livestock production and of all financial transactions in connection with his farm business.



Good farm records are essential in helping to plan the farm business. Financial success in farming is also strengthened by sound management in the farm home. All members of the farm family can contribute to the over-all plan and by their interest and participation do much to assure success of the enterprise.

He finds such records essential in planning a profitable and sound farm business.

### What Planning Involves

Farm planning covers a wide field. It involves taking stock of the resources available to the individual farmer and determining the best use of these resources (land, capital, buildings and equipment) to gain certain future ends. Usually the immediate and long term objective is maximum profit. Farm planning also takes in those things which provide the farmer with greater satisfaction from farming, such as the layout of fields and buildings for convenience and labour saving and the landscaping of the home grounds.

### High Crop Yields—High Livestock Efficiency are Important

The difference between the most profitable and the least profitable farms can perhaps be attributed more to the difference in crop yields and livestock efficiency than to any other single factor.

High yields rapidly increase farm earnings and are dependent on a sound cropping system, including the use of legumes and fertilizers in the rotation in those areas where it is practicable. Good cultural practices, timely cultivation, effective weed control, and the use of the best varieties of seed, seed testing and seed treatment, etc., are matters that require advance planning and thought.

The efficiency of livestock is measured in terms of the amount of livestock income compared with the value of feed consumed. It requires good judgement in buying and selling and above all it takes good feeding and good management. It also takes a considerable period of time to breed efficient flocks and herds.

### Constant Study of Farm Markets Essential

The successful farm manager keeps in close touch with price trends and markets for his products. Through the radio, farm press, co-operative marketing organizations and Government marketing and production services, he is in closer touch with market information than he has been in the past.

### Efficient Use of Labour Boosts Profits

The successful farm manager has a definite crop and livestock plan which is designed to avoid peak labour demands as much as possible. He has a definite program for repairing equipment in slack seasons, when other demands for labour are low. He is likewise careful to do all jobs in order of importance in the realization that timeliness in crop and livestock production pays big dividends—other jobs which are less pressing can be postponed without loss.

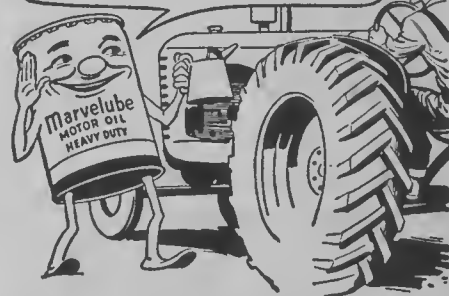
### Farm Planning Pays

Farming is a complex business in which careful planning is necessary to obtain maximum efficiency and the highest profit. The winter period is one that can be profitably used for the purpose of making management and business plans both on a short term and on a long term basis. That it pays is proven by the study of the financial success of farmers who have planned and thought ahead.



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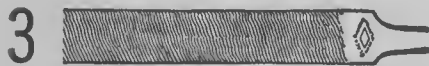
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**1 BLACK DIAMOND FLAT FILE** Long-wearing, heavy-duty file for fast stock removal and rough finishing. Made in lengths from 4" to 16".



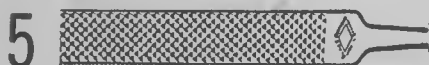
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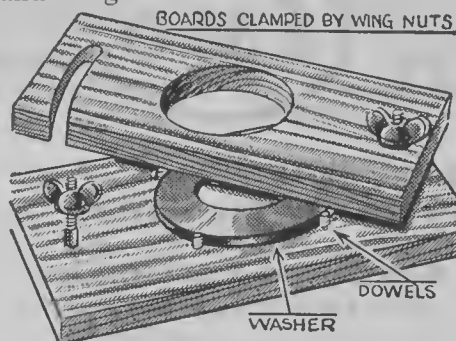
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## Workshop in January

Between seed cleaning and shop work, the  
January slack period need not be so slack

### Jig for Washers

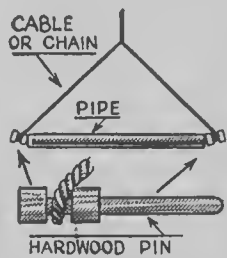
The simple jig illustrated will be found very handy for making washers or enlarging the holes in them. The upper plate holds the washer firmly and is tightened down with two wing



nuts as shown. The hole in it must be larger than the hole in the washer, but smaller than the diameter of the washer. If a quantity of identical washers are to be drilled, dowels should be used as indicated.—A.B.

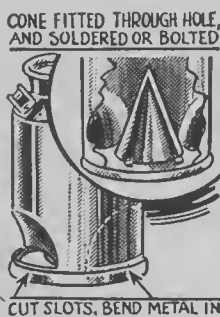
### Protect Metal Threads

Much power lifting and handling on farms today involves steel hooks on the ends of cable chain or rope. Hard hooks into any convenient opening often result in battered threads or other damage. Figure 1 shows how to avoid this battering. Figure 2 shows pins made of hard wood which, inserted into the ends of a pipe, will avoid damage.—W.F.S.



### Poultry Feeder

The diagram shows a handy poultry feeder I make from a five or ten-gallon milk can. Cut a slit on three sides with a hacksaw, leaving enough material to support the upper part of the can, and pound in the cut sides so the hens can reach in and eat. Next make a ten or 12-inch round hole in the bottom of the can, and a funnel or cone which will just slip up through this hole. I fasten the cone by soldering, or with sheet metal screws or small bolts through the tabs left on the cone, and brought up against the underside of the can and bottom.—R.J.R.



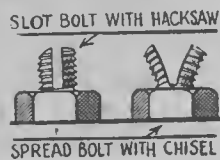
### Emergency Lantern Globe

On one occasion when the high line current failed, I made an emergency lantern globe from an old fruit jar. I removed the top and set the jar where it got good and cold. Then, I heated enough lard to fill about half an inch in the bottom of the jar, set the cold jar level on a piece of paper or cardboard, and began to pour in the hot lard slowly. After pouring, I waited about half-a-minute, then took hold of the jar neck with one hand only and lifted straight up easily and steadily. The bottom of the glass will break easily at the lard line. Any size and shape of jar to fit an old lantern will do, but usually a large, open-neck jar is best.—E.L.J.

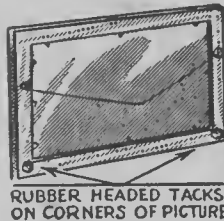


### Nut Lock

If I must lock a nut with no lock washer handy, I slot the end of the bolt with a hacksaw. The slot is made down to the top of the nut as in Figure 1, and a cold chisel and hammer then used to spread the bolt end. This holds nuts securely, but permits removal with a wrench because the slot allows the bolt to compress itself. The method requires a bolt long enough to extend a quarter inch or more above the tightened nut.—H.E.F.



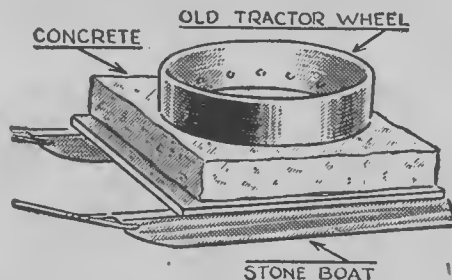
### Pictures That Hang Straight



Pictures often move on walls from heavy moving objects outside and must be constantly straightened. If two small rubber-headed tacks are nailed to the two lower corners of the picture, the picture will remain straight, and it will also keep the walls from being marred.—R.K.W.

### Cheap Water Trough

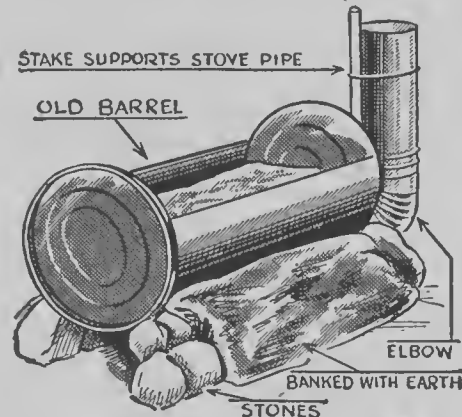
A low cost, convenient and portable water trough can be made by bedding an old, wide rim from a tractor wheel in cement, on a stoneboat, so that it can be moved with a tractor. Pour a level piece of concrete which is rein-



forced with a piece of woven wire fencing so that it will not crack. Press the rim of the tractor wheel into the concrete, while the latter is still fresh. If, later, any cracks occur in the concrete, they can be stopped with roofing putty.—L.L.H.

### Cheap Food Cooker

I made a cheap food cooker which I have found very satisfactory for cooking root crops and other animal feeds. I cut the side out of a barrel and mounted the barrel on stones 12 to 15 inches above the ground as



shown, with an opening 14 inches wide. At one end, I drove a pipe or stake and wired two lengths of stove-pipe to it with an elbow extending under the barrel. The remainder of the opening at this end can be covered with tin or stone or banked on three sides of the cooker with earth.—W.T.

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# FARM YOUNG PEOPLE

## Winter Evening Reading

IT is a challenge for an author to attempt to write a book about an animal and keep the story interesting without attributing human characteristics to the animals featured. In the book "Black Lightning," author Denis Clark has wisely dealt with the central character as though it were a leopard and not the soul of a man encased in the body of a beast.

The story is about a black leopard in the jungle of Ceylon. The trials and tribulations that the animal has to face are studied, and wild life in the jungle is observed and commented on in a penetrating way. The young reader will find this a pleasant story, attractively illustrated, and will learn something about animals and jungle life in Ceylon.

"The Flying Nation" by Dorothy E. Crowder is a rather different type of book. It is a profusely illustrated, sugar-coated lesson on life in a bee colony. The attempt to draw a parallel between life and activities and government in a bee colony to that in a modern city may be a little overdrawn; nevertheless, the book is a source of considerable information on the habits of bees, and will prove interesting and instructive to young readers.

*Black Lightning*—by Denis Clark—The Ryerson Press, Toronto—128 pages—\$2.00.

*The Flying Nation*—by Dorothy E. Crowder—The Ryerson Press, Toronto—156 pages—\$1.85.

## Public Speaking Contest

THE state of North Dakota is interested in training public speakers among the farm young people of the state. In order to further this objective a state-wide public speaking contest is conducted each fall.

Contestants must be between 14 and 20 years of age and must have at least three years of active 4-H club participation to their credit. Speeches are five to seven minutes in length.

Eliminations are held at the county levels, and winners there are given gold-filled medals. The boy who wins the state contest is awarded a 17-jewel watch; the winning girl receives a set of silverware.

## Young Farmers

YOUNG people are being asked to play their part in the food production drive in Australia. The problem was discussed at a recent meeting of the Junior Farmers' Club Council of New South Wales.

It was proposed that junior farmers should be encouraged, particularly through financial aid, to form co-operative groups and, with the aid of pooled machinery, practice intense cultivation.

The council decided to appoint a committee, comprising officers of the



*It is hard to resist the gentle charm of new-born lambs.*

Department of Agriculture, representatives from various affiliated organizations and experts from scientific bodies to compile advanced agricultural projects.

These projects would include such things as soil and fodder conservation, pasture improvement, tree planting, cattle, sheep and wool raising, as well as growing linseed and higher quality wheats.

## Enrollment Increases

SOME interesting statistics on club memberships were recently released by the Canadian Council on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. It appears that the club and project enrollment in Canada for 1951 reached a new high of 57,816 members. This total was made up of young people between the ages of 14 and 21, enrolled in 4,333 clubs.

The average age of club members is 14.3 years, and the average number of members in each club is 13.3. The number of boys and girls active in clubs is almost exactly equal—28,853 girls and 28,963 boys.

It might be a surprise to many people to know that there are more members in clothing clubs in Canada than in any other kind of club; this is followed by dairy calf clubs; next comes garden clubs and following behind this are the beef calf and grain clubs. Tractor club membership is coming up fast, but it is still well down the list.

## Dairy Calves Come West

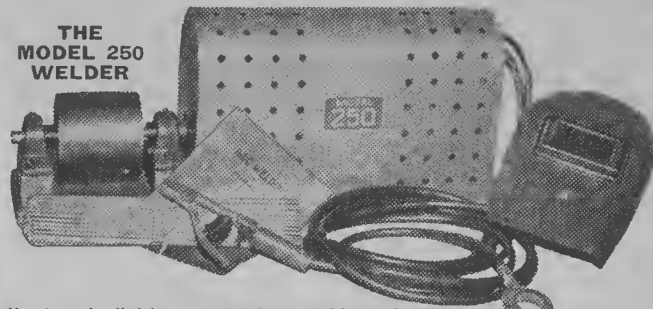
THIRTY-THREE purebred dairy calves were recently brought to Saskatchewan from Ontario. The calves have been distributed to ten junior calf clubs in the province. The load consisted of 31 Holsteins, a Jersey and an Ayrshire.

Eleven of the calves were allocated to the Regina, Grenfell and McLean clubs. The remainder went north, being distributed among the clubs at Lloydminster, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Melfort, Dalmeny, Hague, Rosthern and Saskatoon.

The purchase and resale of calves to club members was handled through the Saskatchewan dairy association, with the cost of selection and transportation being provided by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

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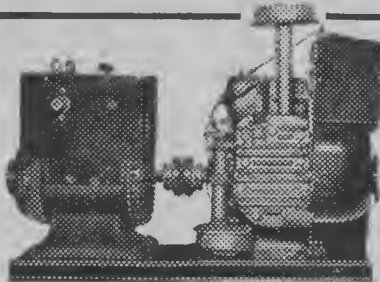


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THE MODEL 250 (above) is in the 20 to 250 amp. range. Priced at **\$135.00**

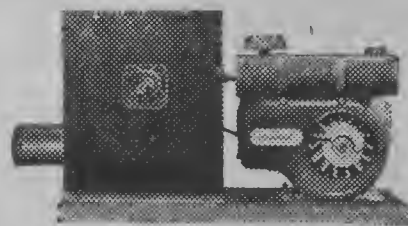
THE MODEL 180 (similar to the 250 above) is in the 20 to 180 amp. range. Priced at only **\$119.00**

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## Unusual Wheat Board Task

1950-51 and 1951-52 seasons provide an unprecedented combination of difficult marketing conditions

IT is very likely that the two crop years, 1950-51 and 1951-52, will have the effect of solidifying sentiment either for, or against, the Wheat Board method of grain marketing. This is because the two seasons, while different, have each presented extraordinary and difficult marketing conditions. Moreover, the difficulties of each have to some extent been accentuated by the other. Some of the problems incidental to the marketing of the two crops of 1950 and 1951 were recently set forth by C. B. Davidson, Secretary of the Board, at a meeting sponsored by the Agricultural Institute of Canada in Ottawa, at the time of the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference. The following paragraphs present a summary of his remarks.

Until the crop of 1950, The Canadian Wheat Board was able to concentrate on a straightforward selling job in the merchandising of high-grade Canadian wheat. The last two crops have presented a much different situation, complicated by late harvests, severe frost damage, excessive quantities of tough and damp as well as frosted grain, in addition to the problems arising from the physical movement of grain marketward. Moreover, those grades of wheat which represent standards of milling quality the world over have been in relatively short supply, so that the Board has been faced with the problem of disposing of two crops in succession, in which the percentages of the crop falling into the various grades of high and low quality wheat were almost completely the reverse of normal.

The 1950 crop was very late, and severe frosts over the four-day period, August 19 to 22, seriously reduced both the size and the quality of the crop. From an estimated 427 million bushels of wheat, 254 million bushels of oats and 157 million bushels of barley, producers delivered to the Board during 1950-51, 366 million bushels of wheat, 102 million bushels of oats, and 85 million bushels of barley, or, a total of 553 million bushels of grain.

THE Board has been marketing prairie-grown oats and barley as well as wheat since August 1, 1949, and last year all of the feed grades in the 187 million bushels of oats and barley delivered, had to meet competition from an equal quantity—150 million bushels—of wheat which graded No. 5 or lower. Of 336 million bushels of low-grade wheat, oats and barley, around 250 million bushels had to be marketed as feed stuffs, in the face of a persistent transportation problem and the necessity of very large-scale drying operations involving all three feed grains. The Board recognized that such large quantities of low-grade wheat would probably require 18 to 24 months to dispose of, and adopted a policy of selling it in quantities which could be absorbed by available markets, at prices bearing a reasonable relationship to the price of No. 1 Northern. At the same time, it was necessary to prevent this large quantity of low-grade wheat from depressing the prices for oats and barley with which it was in competition.

The movement of grain from country elevators was about four weeks late. Both feed grains and milling wheat were urgently needed, but transportation was limited; several hundred elevator points had little to ship, except low-grade wheat; and there was a great deal of out-of-condition grain to deliver. The Board was compelled to follow a middle-of-the-road policy which would use the limited transportation available to the best possible advantages. During the fall of 1950, therefore, only 179 million bushels of grain were moved out of country elevators and only 107 million bushels could be moved out of the Lakehead, leaving the biggest part of the grain movement to take place in the last eight months of the crop year. Drying operations on tough and damp grain were supervised by the Board of Grain Commissioners during the fall and winter. The Wheat Board made forward sales based upon the best estimates of available transportation; and entered into substantial commitments for deliveries progressively over the crop year to its customers.

BY the year-end, at July 31, following fairly heavy deliveries by producers in July, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics fixed the carryover at 164 million bushels of wheat, 33.7 million bushels of oats and 35 million bushels of barley, or a total of 232.7 million bushels of the three grains. Against this were sales made by the Board for delivery after July 31. In August and September sales of low-grade wheat were exceptionally good, while the demand for oats and barley continued at a high level.

The final result of the 1950 crop, following an amendment to the Canadian Wheat Board Act, which permitted the transfer of remaining stocks of wheat, oats and barley from an old pool to the current pool, was as follows:

On September 22, eight million bushels of barley were transferred to the 1951-52 pool, and the net surplus of \$15,112,054.03 available from the 1950-51 barley pool permitted an average final payment of 18.0937 cents per bushel on the 83,521,106 bushels of barley delivered. On October 6, the oats pool was closed, and three million bushels transferred to the 1951-52 pool, together with payments to producers of 9.411 cents per bushel on 102,422,598 bushels, from the 1950-51 oats pool net surplus of \$9,639,421.43. On October 22, the 1950-51 wheat pool was closed and about 95 million bushels transferred to the 1951-52 pool. Of this amount, about 70 million bushels consisted of lower grades of wheat partially covered by sales contracts for future delivery. The surplus of \$104,933,267.56 permitted an average final payment of 28.65 cents per bushel on the 366.2 million bushels of wheat delivered to the Board during the year. This in turn brought the total return to producers, basis No. 1 Northern in store Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver, to \$1.85498. The final payment on No. 4 Northern and No. 5 wheat was slightly over 32 cents per bushel and on No. 6 and



feed wheat about 24.5 cents per bushel, which brought the final realized price for No. 5 and No. 6 and feed wheats to over \$1.50 per bushel in store Lakehead or Vancouver.

Meanwhile, record or near record yields were in prospect from the 1951 crop which, though a little late, had developed favorably and promised a more normal distribution of grades. Frost was a negligible factor during August. Early estimates placed prairie wheat production at 548 million bushels, or 128 million bushels more than in 1950; oats at 328 million bushels, or 74 million bushels increase; barley at 242 million bushels, or 85 million bushels increase.

Continuous and disastrous rains began in late August. By October 31, only about 35 per cent of Alberta's wheat, oats and barley crops had been threshed. This was increased to a little more than 50 per cent by December 1, and at the same date about 25 per cent of Saskatchewan's wheat crop remained to be threshed, with some threshing still to be done in Manitoba. Between September 20 and October 25, the volume of No. 1 Northern wheat in the 1951 crop had practically disappeared. The estimate of No. 2 Northern had declined from 126 to 31 million bushels, and of No. 3 Northern from 200 million to 152 million. The estimated quantity of No. 4 Northern had increased from 83 to 153 million and the quantity of No. 5, No. 6 and feed wheat had increased to about 100 million bushels.

**A**LONG with this decrease in grades, the problem of out-of-condition grain became much more serious than it was following the 1950 crop. It was estimated on December 1 that producers will market during the 1951-52 crop year 712 million bushels of grain, including 450 million of wheat, 134 million of oats, and 124 million of barley. During the summer months, with a bumper crop of wheat and feed grains in prospect, the Board had experienced a very heavy demand for grain. In view of the carryover and the heavy prospective crop, large sales for delivery throughout the entire crop year of 1951-52 were made. These, while very satisfying, brought many anxious moments when harvesting was so seriously delayed later.

From August 1 to November 22, shipments of grain out of all country elevators amounted to 210 million bushels (156 million last year). Out of the Lakehead by rail and water, shipments were 156 million bushels (83 million last year). Overseas clearances since August 1 were 106 million bushels (55 million a year ago). Shipments of Canadian grain to the United States since August 1 were 38 million bushels (15 million a year ago).

The demand for grain was encouraging. Wheat production in all of western Europe except Spain and Portugal is substantially smaller than last year. Production in the Argentine and Australia is much smaller. The Argentine is expected to have very little wheat to export during 1952, and Australia is not likely to be able to supply enough wheat to cover all of her commitments under the International Wheat Agreement. Importing countries are anxious to protect their needed supplies during the present crop year, and the demand is assured for all milling wheat which can be placed in seaboard positions.

## Annual Meeting of The Canadian Bank of Commerce

# "PREPAREDNESS FOR PEACE IS OUR MAIN CONCERN"

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

- The over-riding concern of the Canadian people is preparedness for peace.
- Our present task is to mesh a preparedness program with a civilian economy in such a manner that our resources are efficiently and effectively utilized, and waste is minimized.
- Canadian agriculture is producing at a very high level with a smaller working force.
- Indirect methods of controlling inflation—such as monetary and credit restrictions, together with some restrictions on capital expansion and taxation measures—though lacking in glamour—are sounder in an economy neither at peace nor at war, than price and wage controls, rationing and subsidies.
- Monetary and fiscal measures can be made stringent enough to halt inflation abruptly but only at the cost of serious disturbance and for this reason care—not dramatic action—should be the watchword.
- Stability, not rigidity, in our economic affairs is a primary objective and its achievement is as much a personal as a governmental responsibility.

**Stanley M. Wedd, President, addressing the Annual Meeting of The Canadian Bank of Commerce in Toronto, said in part:**

Events of the past year are gradually bringing about a change in the pattern of the Canadian economy, and our present over-riding concern, if it could be expressed in a few words, is *preparedness for peace*.

Our present task is to mesh a preparedness program with a civilian economy in such a manner that our resources are efficiently and effectively utilized, that waste whether in business or government, is minimized, and that in our free-market society we develop our productive potentialities.

### General Economic Conditions

Indicating the over-all health of the economy, the Gross National Product—the value in current dollars of goods and services produced—shows a sizable gain over preceding years. The estimate for 1951 is \$21,000 millions, compared with \$17,800 millions in 1950 and \$11,800 millions in 1945. While the rising cost of imports of essential materials, as well as our domestic inflationary pressures, is reflected in the estimate, there is, nevertheless, an underlying hard core of industrial progress which is heartening since the need for military preparedness again faces our economy.

It is evident that expenditures of all governing bodies have been rising at an unprecedented rate and, while the present tax revenues are exceeding anticipated returns to the point where surpluses are being recorded, nevertheless, and particularly with mounting defence requirements ahead of us, it is a time for the exercise of every economy possible.

### Agriculture

Before the last war the net income from farm production was approximately 8.6 per cent of the Gross National Product; in 1950 the percentage had dropped only slightly to 8.2 per cent. Over the past decade agricultural income has maintained its relative position, acting in effect as a sheet anchor on the changing economic pattern.

During the early part of this year revenues were at a higher rate than in 1950. However, harvesting activities in many areas throughout Western Canada were uneven due to the unfavourable weather conditions, and final results will not be available for some time. Despite the immediate set-backs estimates at the present time indicate that farm income in the aggregate will be the highest on record.

Canadian agriculture is producing at a very high level with a considerably smaller working force and not much more acreage under cultivation than in pre-war times. This is a fact full of meaning in view of the manpower that has been released for industrial and defence production. The continued strength in agriculture is due in a large measure to the family-size farm and the great percentage of family ownership. Whether its products go into the export trade or into domestic consumption, agriculture will undoubtedly continue to be basic to our economy.

### Inflation and Fiscal Policy

Since the beginning of the Korean conflict prices have steadily spiralled upwards. For this condition it is hard to pin-point a specific cause; rather a number of factors are involved, for example over-buying of goods by business and by individuals; the unprecedented capital expansion; and plans for heavy government spending for defence and other purposes. As against this we have failed to offset rising costs by increased productivity, we have exported heavily by necessity and we have been forced to divert raw materials to the defence effort. These are basic ingredients of a rising price spiral.

It would appear that the indirect methods of monetary and credit restrictions, together with some restrictions on capital expansion, and taxation measures, though lacking in glamour, are sounder than price controls, wage controls, rationing, punitive taxation, subsidies to encourage production and compulsory saving. All these measures—necessarily used in combination during the past war—are a less appealing alternative and could lead to economic regimentation. Monetary and fiscal measures can be made stringent enough to halt inflation abruptly but only at the cost of serious disturbance and for this reason care—not dramatic action—should be the watchword in order to preserve existing balances.

### The Outlook

As we stand at the threshold of the new year the challenges to our adaptability grow apace. We are preparing, and our preparations must be both for peace and for defence. This, of necessity, means the altering of emphasis on the requirements of an agricultural-industrial economy. In so doing we must all be agreed that stability, not rigidity, in our economic affairs is a primary objective and its achievement is as much a personal as a governmental responsibility.

Our defence program is fast developing side by side with an expanding domestic economy. Even though the coming year undoubtedly will see additional military demands on our resources, on the record our capacities are equal to the tasks ahead.

**James Stewart, Vice-President and General Manager, after reviewing the balance sheet, highlights of which are given below, said in part:**

During the year fiscal and monetary policies have had their influence in shaping the course of business and commercial activity.

An over-all reduction in the Bank's portfolio of securities is in part reflected in the increase in commercial loans. These increased loans were necessitated chiefly by rising production costs and higher-priced inventories, to the point in many instances of only caring for the same volume of business this year as in 1950, and also by increased financial requirements for military production, or for defence projects leading up to military production.

Faced with the task of preparedness for defence and recognizing the upward trend of prices that had been under way since the Korean outbreak, the Government suggested and the chartered banks agreed that steps should be taken to restrict the volume of credit as one measure of a national anti-inflationary policy. In the past nine months there has been a general endeavour to confine the extension of credit to productive channels.

I would venture to suggest that if restrictions had not been put into operation the cost-of-living index would have been higher than it is today. Likewise, our dollars allocated to defence spending would not have gone as far in acquiring military plant and equipment.

### Staff

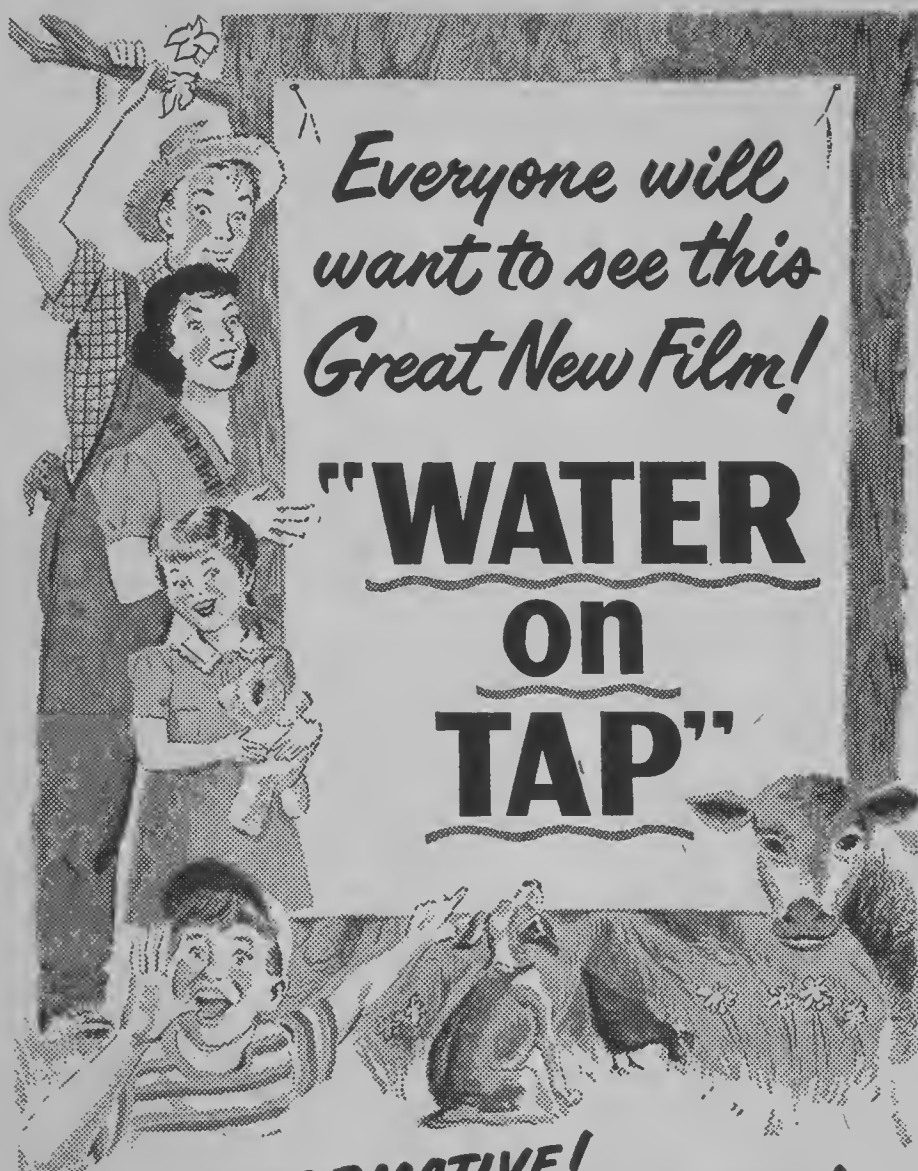
It is difficult to avoid apparent repetition in expressing my thanks to the members of the staff for their loyal co-operation throughout the year; my sincerity is nonetheless real. The understanding of the men and women of the staff who are in daily contact with the people of their communities has aided materially in achieving the present level of successful operations. I know that I express this appreciation on behalf of the shareholders as well as personally at this time.

### ANNUAL STATEMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Comparative Figures in \$ Thousands

1950		1951
\$ 7,322	Profits Before Dominion Government Taxes	\$ 8,378
2,014	Provision for Dominion Government Taxes	3,005
1,292	Depreciation on Bank Premises	1,350
4,015	Net Profits	4,023
1,755,317	Assets	1,734,098
823,003	Securities	686,073
577,274	Total Loans	678,839
1,623,713	Total Deposits	1,615,067

# The Canadian Bank of Commerce



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## Revolution in Pig Raising?

*More litters per year and more pigs per litter  
reaching market weights are now possibilities*

OVER the last three years, the proportion of pigs saved to the number of pigs born across Canada has averaged 85.4 per cent. Few farmers in western Canada secure more than one litter per year, or at the most, three litters in two years. An occasional pig will reach a 200-pound market weight at around five months, but for each one of these there are thousands that are fed seven months or more.

A revolution in pig-rearing methods may be at hand if Chas. Pfizer and Co. Inc., a 100-year-old chemical company of Brooklyn, N.Y., are right. This Company is said to be the world's largest producer of antibiotics, and are the discoverers of terramycin. The finding of this antibiotic involved the collection of about 100,000 soil samples from many parts of the world, until, on one of them, an actinomycete was found which produced a new and valuable antibiotic.

These chemicals, which are produced by molds, are useful to man because they kill, or render harmless, organisms causing disease. During the postwar years, many research workers have used them in the feeding of livestock and, generally speaking, have found them beneficial to younger animals—the younger, the better.

AN editor of The Country Guide was present in New York City recently when the Company made its first presentation of a new product called Terralac, which, it is claimed, may bring about a revolution in pig raising through its usefulness in pig hatcheries. There are already a half-dozen or so hatcheries in the prairie provinces and a very considerable number in the midwestern states and elsewhere. Terralac is a synthetic sow's milk, fortified with terramycin, which the Company had tested on 3,500 pigs, most of them in a commercial piggery, and which is still under test at several experimental stations in the midwestern states. Its development and prospective utility is based on the fact that the period of greatest danger in the life of the pig is from birth to weaning age.

U.S. figures show that losses in young pigs range from 18 to more than 30 per cent; or, that no more than nine out of each 15 pigs born are likely to reach weaning age. The producers of Terralac claim to have reduced these losses to five per cent, and in some cases less. This in itself would be a sufficient achievement to warrant the interest of every pig producer.

However, Dr. H. G. Luther, research scientist for Pfizer and Co., who had charge of the work leading to the development of the new product, found that while terramycin would save more pigs, a big part of the saving was likely to be lost by injuries and death caused by the sow. This led to the idea of developing a synthetic sow's milk so that the pigs could be taken away from the sow shortly after birth (two or three days), and reared artificially. Thus Terralac, which is made from dry skim milk, lard, fish solubles, vitamins and minerals, fortified with terramycin, was evolved. Previous experiments had shown that

artificial rearing would not only decrease mortality, but would bring pigs to rearing age at 50 per cent heavier weights. Luther found that he could not only raise 14 instead of nine pigs out of 15 to weaning age, but bring them there at about 41 pounds weight instead of the usual 28 or 30.

INCIDENTAL to artificial rearing, another economy developed. A sow usually reaches farrowing time in good condition, but after eight weeks of nursing a litter she requires a month or more to get back into condition. If her litter is taken away after, say, 48 hours, she can be sent to market or re-bred. If she is marketed at once, she is already in good condition. If she is re-bred, this could normally be done about 17 days after farrowing (often sooner), which would mean approximately three litters per year.

Scientific discovery almost always imposes some changes from previous practice. Pfizer and Co. say they are offering a new way of life for pigs and, to bring this about, they find sharp changes in pig management essential.

For example, piglets have been carried most successfully for the first two weeks in four-high batteries, each holding about ten piglets. Wire screen floors have mesh small enough for the piglets to stand on, and allow droppings to pass onto pans below, which require regular flushing and change of litter. Temperatures must be controlled, and the air kept warm enough by heat lamps or other constant heat, to prevent checks. After two weeks, piglets can be moved to insulated and sanitary quarters for another ten days or two weeks, also under controlled temperatures, after which they can be moved into a larger place where conditions are less carefully controlled.

Dr. Luther says that very young pigs tend to sleep past dinnertime, and are only called to meals frequently by the grunting of the sow or the squeals of other small piglets. To get them to the trough regularly, he developed his "pig symphony," by recording the grunting of the sow and the squealing of the little pigs. In the laboratory in Brooklyn, the "symphony" comes on every hour. Little difficulty is experienced in getting piglets to drink from the trough, after having their small snouts pushed into the liquid. If necessary, a nipple arrangement resting on the surface of the liquid and sticking upward has been used for a day or so.

Terralac resembles a crumbled yellow pie-crust in appearance. It is mixed with water to a smooth, watery liquid, and 12 pounds will see a pig through to market weight. The young pigs are introduced to dry pig starter very early and by the time they have reached the weaning stage they are reported to pass onto full dry feed, with no setback.

Strong emphasis is laid on changes in management. Both product and management are designed primarily for pig hatcheries, where large numbers of pigs warrant special brooders and special temperature control. The best estimate The Country Guide could secure was that commercial pig producers marketing 200 pigs per year might find the process both practical and profitable.



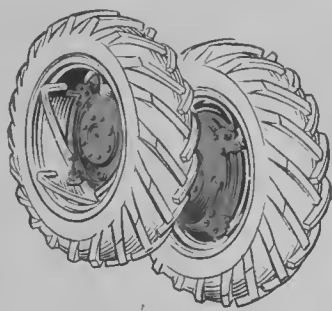


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## Town Migrated

Continued from page 8

associated with winter freight hauling. Two-way radio communication and bombardier patrols along the road keep the cat trains in close touch with their base. “It isn’t like it used to be when I was freighting up around Lake La Ronge,” said Jim Carson, assistant manager of Patricia’s Lynn Lake operation. “The men have it fairly easy, what with a cook shack, heated bunkhouses and being in fairly close touch with home base.” Carson, a veteran swing foreman himself, was once stranded with a broken-down train for three days in bitter weather, and far out of touch with civilization. Only a chance meeting with an Indian trapper saved him and his crew from a grim fate.

However, there remains a hazard that can’t be eliminated. Especially in early winter there may be thin spots in the ice, or again, great cracks may suddenly appear. The latter cause cost the life of a swing foreman during the 1948-49 season. The big Diesel which he was driving plunged without warning into a gap where the ice had been solid only a few hours before.

THE season of 1951-52 will see the largest freight haul yet. Freighting usually begins early in January, and by that time a great fleet of “cats” and sleighs and a crew of around 200 men will be ready to deliver 18,000 tons of freight, including 50 houses from Sherridon to the new project.

Much of the freight movement will consist of the mining installations presently being dismantled at Sherridon where Sherritt Gordon completed its copper-zinc mining operation in September. The Company will use almost all the buildings and machines from the Sherridon mine at Lynn Lake, and this will mean a substantial saving in the cost of setting up the new mine. Already a huge store of materials and machines awaits the winter shipment.

The whole business of moving is unique. Here at Sherridon there will be no ghost town. A whole community of 1,500 people, complete with dwellings and the mining equipment with which the people have made a living will move to Lynn Lake.

The house moving is perhaps the most interesting feature of the project. The houses are not torn down. They are merely jacked up, loaded on great sleighs, and taken along as part of the cat-train load. Nine homes have already gone to Lynn Lake in this manner as an experiment, and it is expected that almost every house in Sherridon can be moved.

One of the houses was set down at Lynn Lake just 57 hours after leaving Sherridon. “Yes,” said C. R. Neely, administrator of the new Lynn Lake town area, “and the only difference the housewife noticed was that when she turned on the taps there was no water.” There was a twinkle in his eye as he said it, but actually, the houses do stand the trip remarkably well. Almost all of them are cottage-type, which makes for easy moving, and they are carefully bolted to the sleighs to minimize structural damage.

Up at Lynn Lake the houses will take their places in a modern planned townsite that will rival the most up-

to-date in Canada. Electricity, running water, a sewage system, an eight-room school, community clubs, skating and curling rinks, and playgrounds all form a part of the program which Sherritt Gordon will carry out within the next few years. The idea is to make the North a desirable place for the people whose future lies there. Sherridon has had all these facilities, and Sherritt Gordon plans to make Lynn Lake even more attractive.

Heavy freight will be carried by tractor trains until 1953, when the Canadian National Railways extension connecting Sherridon and Lynn Lake will be completed. The contract for construction of the roadbed is in the hands of C. A. Pitts Construction Co. of Toronto, which is also in charge of the hydro development on the Laurie River that will supply electric power for Lynn Lake.

The railway building was started in September, 1951, and to the layman it appears to be a formidable project. Dozens of rocky ridges, mile upon mile of muskeg and the mighty Churchill River lie as barriers to its path. The rail line will be around 150 miles long, and the miles are really long as anyone knows who has crossed the Canadian Shield.

Superintending the job of rushing the building of the roadbed through to its scheduled completion is big Charlie McKnight, a native of Ottawa. In the construction business for many years, McKnight has the energy and determination for the big task that lies ahead. To aid him he will have a crew of 500 men and around \$2,000,000 worth of heavy machines. We visited one of these the other day, a giant 32-ton drilling machine, and watched it drilling a five-inch wide, 30-foot deep hole into the solid granite of a ridge. A few days from now 200 cases of dynamite will be packed into a pattern of such holes; and a whole rock ridge will be blasted into the lake that lies by its side.

Much of this winter’s railway program will be devoted to erecting a series of base camps, out of which the building crews will work. Eventually there will be at least 15 of these camps spread between Sherridon and Lynn Lake, each having living accommodation for men and servicing facilities for machinery. Such is the difficulty of getting around in this rugged land that a helicopter will be added to the fleet of three airplanes that ply between the main base at Sherridon and the construction company’s outposts. The helicopter will be invaluable during the periods of breakup and freezeup when no other manner of transportation could be used.

In spite of all appearances to the contrary this railroad is not regarded as being a difficult one to build. Certainly there will be no shortage of rock to fill the cuts, and the permanently frozen ground which lies within a couple of feet of the surface of the muskegs provides a solid base that requires little fill. Cost of the project is expected to run to \$15,000,000, and is underwritten jointly by the federal government and the Canadian National Railways.

OTHER sidelights to the development of the mining site at Lynn Lake are the building of a \$17,000,000 nickel refinery at Edmonton, Alberta, and a hydro-electric power plant on the Laurie River south of Lynn Lake.



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Edmonton was chosen as the location for the refinery because of the availability of natural gas for use as a chemical reagent and fuel. The nickel recovery method to be used is a new one discovered by Prof. Forward of the University of British Columbia, and developed under his supervision at Sherritt Gordon's Ottawa research laboratory. It is a revolutionary chemical process requiring large quantities of ammonia and heat. Both requirements can be met economically by the use of Alberta's natural gas. Cobalt will be recovered at the Edmonton plant as well as ammonium phosphate fertilizer which is a by-product of the chemical processes.

This writer asked Heath H. Hales, general manager of Sherritt Gordon, why the new process was being used instead of the conventional smelting process such as used at Sudbury. "We wanted the most economical and modern process available today," he answered, "and we think that we have it in the Forward Process." One needs only to look at a map and see that Lynn Lake lies very little more than 200 miles south of the North West Territories to realize that Sherritt Gordon needs the cheapest and best of recovery processes to compete with Canada's other more fortunately situated mines.

The electric power site presently being developed is not a large one but it is near to Lynn Lake, and is relatively economical to build. This is an important factor at a time when tremendous costs are unavoidable. At the Laurie River a 950-foot wide dam with a 55-foot operating head will capture half of the river's 14,000-horsepower potential, and provide a volume of power considered sufficient for Lynn Lake's early needs. Later, when Manitoba's northern development has outstripped the capacities of the Laurie River plant Sherritt Gordon has the option of developing a 100,000 horsepower site at Granville Falls on the Churchill River.

AT Lynn Lake itself there is little imposing surface evidence of the great amount of work that has already gone into its development, nor of the big things that are to come. However, the 55 miles of diamond drilling that have gone into outlining the orebodies, the two shafts that have been sunk, and the long underground drifts reaching out from shafts to orebodies, are proof of the energy already spent in preparing for production. These things, however, are beneath the surface. Above the ground it is the people, rather than things, that interest one most.

Some 200 people are now living at Lynn. Many are fairly recent arrivals from Sherridon. Others are the pioneers who have developed the site to its present stage. Daily airplane service spares them from isolation except during the variable periods of freezeup and breakup, and during the winter cat trains and bombardiers link them still closer to Sherridon which many still look upon as the home town.

It is in wintertime that the housewives do their shopping—for a year at a time. All food supplies, except fresh meat and vegetables in summertime, are hauled in by tractor train, and when the groceries arrive each home becomes a miniature grocery store. The people don't deny themselves the amenities of civilization

either. Cases of lobsters and shrimp are commonplace in the grocery orders. As one Lynn Laker laughingly put it: "Guess we have the pioneer's spirit, but not his simple tastes."

Altogether, the people live a happy life, confident of the future which lies around and beneath their feet. They become impatient at times with the handicaps which come with developing a big mine in an isolated area, impatient with being set apart from peopled areas. But they are a hardy kind. They work off their gripes or laugh them away. One of the cooks who used to be at the bunkhouse had a talent for relieving the tension that isolation creates. He could see possibilities for fun in almost any situation. Ravens used to flock to the bunkhouse for scraps; then for some unaccountable reason the big black birds disappeared. The cook immediately sent in an advertisement to the local paper: For sale, black turkeys, ready for the oven.

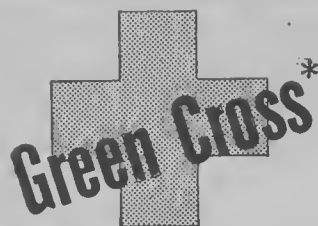
THERE will be a period of waiting, naturally, for all the facilities which will go to make Lynn Lake an ultra-modern town. The winter freight rate from Sherridon to Lynn Lake is \$60 a ton, and the people will be content with minimum comforts until the coming of rail transportation brings reduction of freighting costs. Today the major effort is directed toward rapid development of the mining site and the necessary planning of the extensive community which will come with it.

Getting Lynn Lake into production means much for the people of the North, much also for Canada as a whole. Manitoba and Alberta will benefit from the industry which Lynn Lake brings to each, and there will be a big revenue for the C.N.R. hauling copper concentrates to the smelter at Flin Flon, nickel concentrates to the refinery at Edmonton, and refined metals and by-products to all parts of Canada.

Sherritt Gordon has made contracts anticipating production in the first quarter of 1954. The United States stockpiling agency will take a large part of the 17,000,000 pounds of nickel to be produced yearly. The cobalt production of 300,000 pounds will help relieve Canada's shortages of this important metal, while the copper, and ammonium sulphate fertilizer, a by-product of the refining process, will be large sources of revenue.

It is an exciting business, this pushing back of Canada's mining frontiers, and a costly one. Altogether, almost \$50,000,000 will be spent in establishing the Lynn Lake venture, if one includes the cost of the railway. But it is another great step in opening up Canada's tremendous mineral wealth.

Canada's eye is turned to the North where the basis for much of her expanding economy lies. It isn't easily won wealth that awaits, for the North isn't always a hospitable land, but easy or hard, Canadians have the will to win it. Lynn Lake is proof of that.



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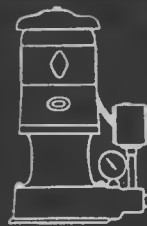
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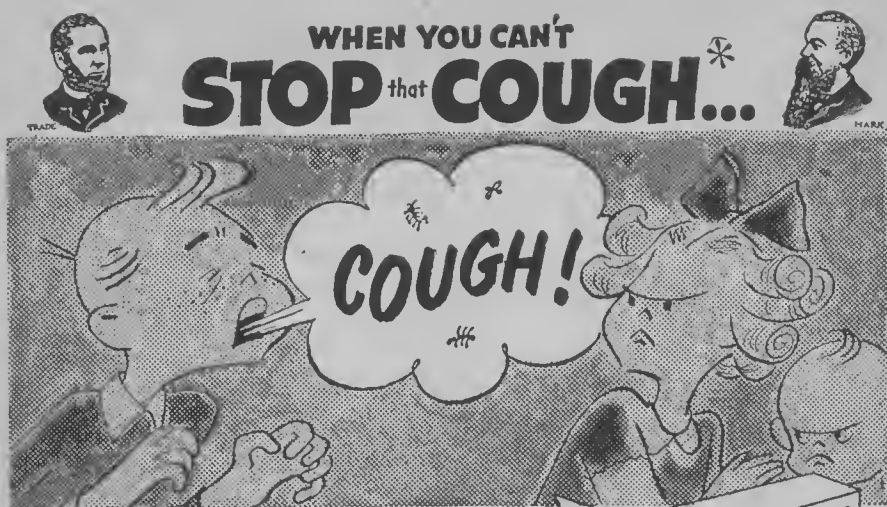
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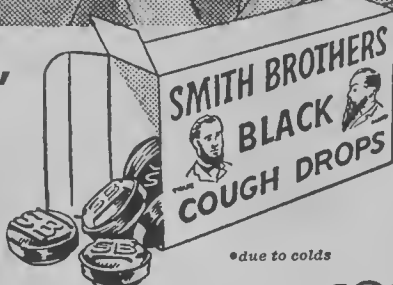
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### BOOK REVIEW

## A Story of Adventure and Exploration

*The adventures of the early explorer, Henry Kelsey, have been dramatized to make an exciting book*

**H**ISTORICAL novels have been written for adult readers for a long time. In more recent years the art of the historical novel author has been turned to the production of books for the combined entertainment and incidental education of the younger reader. Olive Knox's *Little Giant* is written for the teen-age reader, though it makes pleasant reading for persons much older.

Mrs. Knox has dramatized the explorations and adventures of Henry Kelsey, itinerant explorer, pathfinder and enthusiast. She has not lost sight of the facts but she has breathed life into them, has blown away the accumulated dust of the years and has produced an exciting historical adventure story.

The hero of the story is explorer Henry Kelsey. He was brought out to York Factory on Hudson Bay by the Hudson's Bay Company when he was only 14 years of age, the same age as the charter of the fur trading company. Even at this age Kelsey was anxious to be an explorer and to know the Indians and their habits and languages.

He waited five years before his opportunity came. During this interval his time was divided between sitting on a high stool working on Company inventory statements, and 'stealing away to wander through the woods with a young Indian friend, thereby risking and all too often receiving a cruel flogging from the governor of the post.

His explorations began in 1689, when he was 19 years of age. The first year his explorations were centered in the area north of Churchill. The following year he began a two-year stay with the Indian tribes. He became acquainted with such well-known tribes as the Crees, Assiniboines, Mandans and Blackfeet. In addition to his explorations he served as a diplomat, attempting to discourage the waging of wars between the

tribes, and as an ambassador for the Hudson's Bay Company, urging the Indians to bring furs to the Company posts.

Kelsey was the first Englishman to see and to kill a buffalo, a grizzly bear and a muskox. His experiences with these animals are not recorded as unrelated incidents but are woven into the story to make dramatic adventure highlights.

The characters are clearly drawn and the descriptive passages give a convincing and colorful background to the story. Maps in the end-papers are a valuable feature, and greatly simplify the following of Kelsey's wanderings.

An attractive feature of the book is the animal illustrations by the Winnipeg artist, Clarence Tilenius, a nature artist the excellence of whose work can be attested by a host of readers of *The Country Guide*. Two outstanding magazine editors have estimated that Mr. Tilenius is "the best animal artist in Canada," an estimate with which no one has taken issue.

A recent article about Clarence Tilenius, which appeared in "Saturday Night," rated him as "one of North America's foremost painters of animal life." The article went on to point out that "all of his illustrations have as their subject animals and birds seen against an almost unbelievably accurate depiction of natural settings. He has an uncanny eye for living line and for the wealth of exact and minute detail that adds biological precision to a warmth and candor that come from a deep affinity for his subject matter." Certainly his work in *Little Giant* will serve to strengthen his good reputation. Writer and artist have combined to produce a happy result.—R. H.

*Little Giant*—by Olive Knox. Illustrated by Clarence Tilenius. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 196 pages. \$2.75.



One of Clarence Tilenius' illustrations that appears in "Little Giant."

## By Spade

*Continued from page 9*

Not even the fraternity of earthworms knows more about Saskatchewan's soil than is contained in the Saskatoon records.

The results from the soil survey were made public from time to time. By 1935 the first phase was finished. All the land below township 48 was catalogued. The interest in it was widespread: 7,500 maps were distributed, less than half that number

going to farmers, for by this time every financial and commercial company in Canada interested in the ownership of Saskatchewan land has learned to use the soil survey as an infallible guide-book.

War activity slowed the work up a bit but by 1950 all the land to the northern limit of settlement was surveyed and mapped. Dr. Mitchell's customers increased in number. Even people with as diverse interests as the provincial highways branch and the professional entomologists study the



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soil-survey maps. The former use the information for locating gravel and estimating construction costs, while the latter make calculations out of it regarding insect eggs laid in the ground.

**D**URING the first war the province of Saskatchewan levied what was then called the Patriotic Tax of one mill on the assessed value of all land. Taxes have a way of sticking. When the excuse for a patriotic tax ended, the old tax appeared with a new name—the Public Revenue Tax, and the rate was subsequently raised to two mills. Assessed value thus became important.

In 1935-36 Saskatchewan people became aware that in respect to assessment there was a complete lack of equity between municipal units, and even within municipalities, and an extremely high rate of assessment on poor lands as compared to good wheat growing soils. Some grazing lands were carrying assessments as high as \$15 per acre, a figure quite out of line with their productive value.

The provincial Assessment Commission decided to use the newly issued soil survey of 1935 as a basis for a uniform assessment procedure. Some refinements were worked out with further help from the university, and a formula set up for rating every piece of land in the province.

The legislators of the province went further. They recognized the difficulty of applying uniformly a formula to farms that differed in respect to distance from primary market, freight rate from Fort William, zoned costs of fuel, machinery and other important supplies. They provided therefore that the new formula was to be applied only by men trained under Dr. Mitchell; well schooled in the knowledge fundamental to their job, and competent to make allowance for every factor that could affect land values. The Saskatchewan plan is so logical that Manitoba has already copied it and there can be no doubt but what others will fall into line. The credit for this scientific treatment of land taxation must be divided between Dr. Mitchell and T. H. Freeman, recently retired Director of Assessments at Regina.

Dr. Mitchell's thorough inventory of Saskatchewan's soil resources has enabled the provincial administration to adopt another far-sighted policy. As poor land is abandoned and reverts to the Crown, it is withdrawn from use as arable land—a sound land-use policy that will save many heartbreaks in the future.

The completion of a province-wide survey is only one of the targets that Dr. Mitchell set for himself. Another important one has been the study of fertilizer requirements for grain growing in Saskatchewan. His predecessor, Prof. Joel, predicted phosphorus shortages back in the twenties, and the Trail smelter began the manufacture of triple super and 11-48-0 ammonium phosphate to meet the need, but Dr. Mitchell has been in the very center of the study and teaching that has expanded the use of phosphatic fertilizer in Saskatchewan from 2,500 tons in 1940 to 30,000 tons in 1950, and which, it is anticipated, will reach a provincial total of 50,000 tons eventually.

The idea was sold to farmers by check strips grown on roadside fields. There is no better proof of the value



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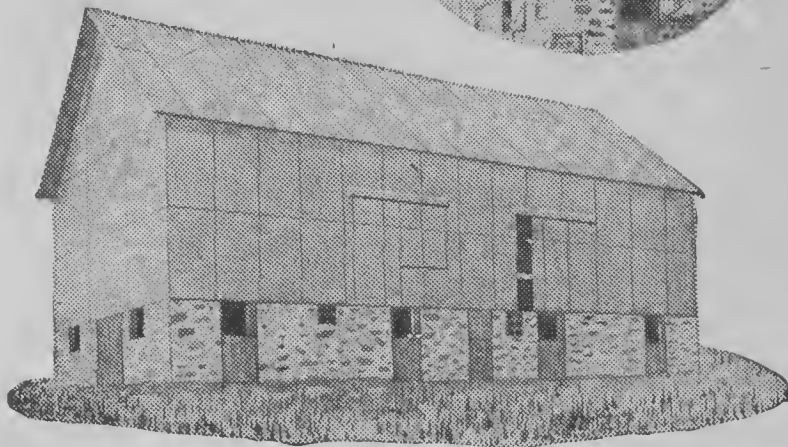
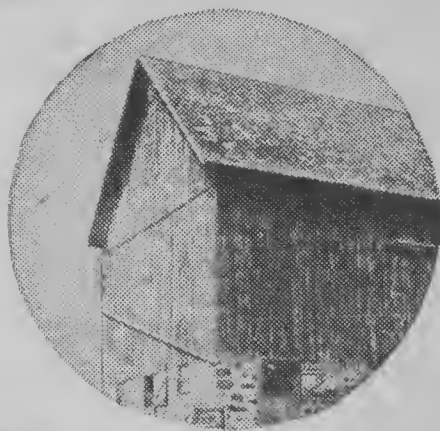
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of a new cropping practice than a visual demonstration to show farmers what it can achieve right in their own locality. Dr. Mitchell multiplied his demonstration plots to include 200 farms and a four-year period to rule out seasonal fluctuations. Summarizing all the information he gathered from them he was able to declare that under average conditions a 20-pound application of 16-20-0 ammonium phosphate would increase wheat yields by 5.2 bushels per acre, and a 40-pound application would lead a man to expect 7.2 bushels per acre over that of unfertilized fields. Dr. Mitchell's top response was from a pair of strips that gave him 30 bushels of wheat per acre off unfertilized land and 60 bushels from the fertilized strip.

Continuous experimentation taught the college men that the best responses were from black and grey soils, and that dry soils give more erratic and less spectacular results. It taught them a lot too about formulas. The early ones were found to be much less suitable than the 11-48-0 now in general use. Today the manufacturers of fertilizers for use in Saskatchewan take their lead directly from the University Soils department.

Fertilizer study entered a new phase at the close of the last war. In conjunction with Dr. Spinks of the chemistry department at Saskatoon, plants fertilized with radioactive phosphorus and other radioactive elements are being kept under close observation with the help of new scientific means. Opinions which are now only shrewd guesses will be given a factual basis. Some speculative blind alleys which are time-wasters will be closed. It will hasten the day when the Saskatchewan farmer will buy fertilizer with some certainty about the wisdom of his investment.

## B.C. Letter

Continued from page 11

controversy over the problem of immigration. Everyone seems agreed that expansion of western industry depends on more population, but special interests such as labor groups don't like the idea of bringing in large numbers of DP's whose very presence might imperil wage standards. Farmers have complained, too, that Europeans brought in for farm labor have shown a tendency to work for a few months on the farm and then gravitate to the bright lights and higher pay, thus defeating one of the objects of the immigration policy. One suggestion of a B.C. farmers' organization is that immigrants should work for "room and board only" for their first month in this country, and that if the immigrant remains on the job for six months he would then be paid for the first month.

British Columbia bulb growers are preparing to combat the competition of imports from the Netherlands. They are donating thousands of B.C.-grown bulbs to Vancouver and Victoria parks with one stipulation—that the bulbs be planted in conspicuous places and with some form of marker indicating their origin.

There has been a great deal of controversy on the coast about the price of milk and the pros and cons of milk control. As a result of recent

THE loss of organic matter in prairie soils has caused a lot of controversy and some alarm. It is a subject which has been under Dr. Mitchell's constant review. From him one learns that the soils of his province have lost about one-fifth of their original humus content. Black soils, which had more to start with, have had heavier losses. As they lose their organic structure they become prone to heavier losses by water erosion.

As every farmer knows, no soil will lose all its humus. The percentage loss drops with decreasing speed to a constant level, and yields drop in accordance. The famous Broadbalk field at Rothamsted, which has been under continuous wheat production for over 100 years, taught us that lesson.

Every farmer who thinks at all about his responsibility for turning his farm over to his successor with its fertility as high as possible, would be interested to have Dr. Mitchell's appraisal of his chances for doing so. They will want to know if it is true that the farmers of Saskatchewan have already in their hands a practice—trash cover cultivation—which will stay decline in prairie yields.

Here is Dr. Mitchell's answer: "We think that trash covers will go a long way toward maintaining organic matter in the better prairie soils, at least. It is not likely to be so on sandy soils, certainly not on black soils, and not at all on grey-wooded soils, of course. We still would like to see more attention paid to rotation, especially those including legumes, as a means toward attaining this important end of maintaining soil fertility."

The early development of any pioneer country is bound to involve many mistakes and false starts. It's the work of men like Dr. John Mitchell which prevents some of them from being repeated.

increases in price it is claimed that consumption of milk in Vancouver has declined, and this hasn't been pleasant news at all to the health authorities as well as to the dairymen.

There has been a strong agitation for removal of the present government control through the operations of the B.C. Milk Board, and while spokesmen for the government say that decontrol is not contemplated it wouldn't be surprising if the present system were to be drastically overhauled.



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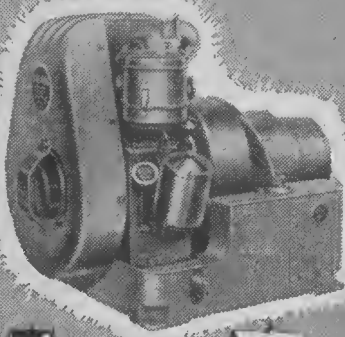
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## Mobile Sprayer Service

Many buildings require whitewashing and mobile power sprayers can do an efficient job

by K. D. CURTIS

ONE noonhour, some time ago, I visited with a father-and-teen-age-son team in a prosperous country town. They were resting beside their travelling spraying outfit—a gasoline-driven "whitewashing" outfit on a two-wheel trailer pulled behind the car in which, if necessary, they bunked overnight. They weren't transients but a self-employed team that made regular visits to their "territory."

Their outfit was mainly home-assembled. Today I checked with a mail-order house, and found that a comparable, gas engine sprayer of better quality costs slightly more than \$100. It weighs about 85 pounds, is less than two feet on any side, and could therefore be transported in a pick-up or even inside a passenger car. However, the two-wheel trailer had room for mixing barrels and dry supplies, extension air-gun and tarpaulins.

This team were not painters. They specialized in whitewashing interiors; and their customers expected them to re-do this inexpensive spraying periodically. Whitewashing is done not only to brighten the interior of unfinished walls, but also to disinfect the buildings. In fact, formulae for different spray-mixes were carried. Some customers used a special, semi-water-proof, "pliant" coat. Many bought their own ingredients and hired only the spraying crew.

I was surprised when they told me the variety of buildings that were open to whitewashing. Farmers and small-town business men would telephone to friends and "recommend" that they have this work done while the crew was in the community. Using this gasoline-driven outfit, they could spray buildings not accessible to smaller, home-owned outfits.

Their charges were based on gross square footage plus cost of the individualized spray-formula used. Sometimes henhouses, stock barns and kennels were first brushed with steel bristles, because parasites might live under the loose scales of old white-wash. For this brushing, a charge was made. Customers emptied their own buildings; few drop-cloths were used.

This team specialized on farm work. They whitewashed the interior of laying and brooder houses, hog houses, stalls, kennels, turkey roosts, garages, machine sheds, milk houses and children's playhouses. Also buildings used for sacked feeds.

Livestock thrive better in a bright, sunny building. Savings in lighting costs in buildings requiring light are evident. Where unfinished interior construction is used, whitewash is more practical than oil-base paint.

In smaller communities considerable whitewashing is demanded, providing it can be done quickly and inexpensively. For private individuals, garages and outbuildings; sometimes the fishing shack out-of-town or the trap shooter's shelter. Business firms mentioned were: commercial garages and auto repair shops, especially where much artificial lighting must be used; implement houses, creamery storage rooms, plumber's repair and storage rooms, roller skating rinks, blacksmith shops riding stables, dog kennels, feed warehouses, seed companies, the garage and material buildings of public utilities, slaughter houses, and equipment rooms of grain elevators.

Semi-open-air park pavilions and band shells, high school gymnasiums, landscaping tool sheds, and baseball park buildings are some of the publicly owned buildings that are sprayed with whitewash. Even trees are sometimes whitewashed.

It is possible to specialize in treating the inside brick or cement surface of basements with a special moisture-stain-resistant spray. Outside weather, here, would not slow down operations.

The father and son showed me a simple log of their work. It showed the customer's name, address, phone number, job description, date done and amount involved. From this, they estimated when the job should be ready for another spraying. This log showed that the work was not completely seasonal. Modern farm and village buildings now are frequently heated in the winter and work goes on, even in livestock quarters.

This team admitted they could widen their operations to include "big package" jobs—summer camp buildings, industrial warehouses, mills, and mining installations.

They could keep an index-box filled with double postcards, mimeographed. The back of the addressee's card could bear a message stating they planned on being in that community soon, and offering references from old customers in that area. The return card would carry, of course, a form agreeing to discuss the matter with the operators of the mobile sprayer equipment.

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Movement of western Canadian grain via the Great Lakes closed officially for the 1951 shipping season with the departure of the S.S. Hagerty from a lakehead terminal at exactly 12 o'clock noon on December 15. Establishing the latest shipping season in ten years, this final act of this shipping season affords the date, and the justification for review of a year of extreme difficulties in the production and marketing of grain.

With potentially the largest crop in western Canadian history and the normal harvesting period drawing near, two fundamental and complementary facts became apparent to marketing agencies and later to farmers themselves. Firstly, an unusually high demand existed for Canadian milling wheat, and secondly, with poor harvesting conditions a very definite probability, sufficient supplies were not immediately in sight to meet sales commitments previously made by The Canadian Wheat Board. As the season progressed and fine harvesting weather failed to materialize the problem became very real and acute.

When the first prairie-wide snowfall occurred, crops remaining unharvested at different points across the West varied from 30 to almost 100 per cent in some localities. These unusual circumstances and the great variation in conditions across the agricultural region increased the necessity of greater than usual regulation in the grain business—commencing with the primary producer and reaching out to include country elevator operators, terminal operators and railroads. In this respect, The Canadian Wheat Board, the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and the recently appointed Transport Controller each played a significant role.

It is axiomatic that one control leads to another, particularly where it is essential that all producers involved be treated on an equitable basis. Under conditions such as those experienced in the realm of grain production during the past year, and where a great variation in weather conditions is involved, discrimination must be made against producers in some sections for at least a limited period of time. The benefit of the greatest numbers must outweigh the rights of the individual. Regardless of the necessity and impartiality of regulation, criticism as the inalienable right of every democratic citizen will always be expressed wherever there is room for difference of opinion. While no serious criticism has been levelled at the various bodies charged with the task of regulating the grain trade, as a result of regulations and controls during the past season, an examination of the year's record may be timely.

Briefly, and apart from delivery quotas which were a highly essential feature during the current year's operations, the season began with the Wheat Board's instructions to the trade to give priority of shipment to the milling grades of hard spring wheat. Farmers were unofficially requested to deliver farm-held stocks of the top grades in order that the best advantage might be taken of a tight situation. In mid-October the

Wheat Board issued a further directive requesting the railroads to concentrate all available boxcars on those points with available stocks of wheat of milling quality nearest to lakehead and seaboard ports. While this undoubtedly placed some farmers at a disadvantage with regard to car supply, and particularly those in Saskatchewan, the step then appeared desirable and subsequent events have offered considerable justification of this point of view. (Some six weeks later the railroads were ordered to concentrate on points where congestion of country elevators had been a chronic problem.)

How effective were these regulations in securing the maximum movement of grain to lakehead and west coast ports? Comparisons with figures for similar periods in the previous season indicate moderate success. During the 1951 Great Lakes shipping season ending December 16, 322 million bushels of all grains were loaded out of lakehead terminals. This compared with 206 million bushels of all grains in the 1950 season. Although, as announced on December 13 by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, the insurance period for shipping on the Great Lakes had been extended, the additional time did not affect the total figures appreciably. Lake shipping is governed by hull insurance rates which normally remain stationary from the opening date (April 9 in 1951) until December 1 at which time they increase automatically. Increases are again effected on the 5th and 7th and are usually cancelled entirely on the 12th. In 1951 this date was extended to December 16.

Shipments of grain from country elevators also show a very substantial increase over any similar period last year. Up to December 13 of the current crop year commencing August 1, shipments of all grains from country elevators in the prairie provinces totalled 260 million bushels. During the same period last year total shipments approximated 180 million bushels, indicating an increase of 44 per cent in the first four and one-half months of the current crop year. Shipments of wheat from country elevators totalled 111 million bushels for the same period last year as compared with 172 million bushels in the current year, or an increase in total wheat shipments of 50 per cent.

It should be borne in mind that while conditions were difficult a year and a half ago, they have been even more difficult, due to an accumulation of problems, during the current year. The principal aim of the Board has been to move as much wheat of milling grade as possible in spite of many difficulties, and in particular to obtain a heavy movement through the Lakes before the season closed. To mid-December wheat shipments through lakehead terminals showed a 58 per cent increase over the previous shipping season, indication of a reasonable degree of success.

### Out of Condition Grain

While the problem of tough and damp grades was very serious last year it is even more difficult during the current season. Even though dry-

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## COMMENTARY

ing facilities at the terminals are worked to capacity, with a considerable amount of grain still unthreshed in several areas, the problem will be a continuing one.

Two further directives of the season bearing more directly on this subject will bear mentioning. They are Special Permit 100 issued by the Board of Grain Commissioners and the discontinuation by order of the Transport Controller, of the Car Order Book until July 31, 1952. The authorization of Special Permit 100 merely gives priority to the early shipment of out-of-condition grain, a natural action in the attempt to move tough and damp grades to terminal drying facilities before the grain deteriorates. The suspension of the Car Order Book involves somewhat more drastic action in that it gives the Transport Controller a high degree of control over the movement and distribution of grain cars. The action is considered necessary in view of the multiplicity of grades during the current year, and the large quantities of poor condition grain requiring early movement. In addition, the concentration of cars in particular areas in the early part of the year requires that they now be directed to areas previously short of cars, if all producers are to be treated on an equitable basis. In view of these difficult conditions it is apparently considered that the rights of the individual must be set aside for this season.

During seasons in which there are large quantities of tough and damp grains, the problem is not entirely solved by overcoming transportation difficulties. While the existing capacity of grain driers is considerable, the amount of grain which can be dried is nevertheless limited. The problem of devising a small-scale drier has not yet been solved with complete satisfaction; large driers used in terminal operations require considerable time to install and involve a heavy financial expenditure. Since they may go unused for several years in succession they represent a heavy overhead to the installers. While drying operations eventually reach completion the grain may, in the meantime, be required for export or its condition may greatly deteriorate. It is a problem to which all possible means of solution must be applied. The Minister of Trade and Commerce reported last month that some grain is being marketed in a tough condition, thereby leaving the driers free to concentrate on damp grains. This has been one of the few years in which foreign buyers, at least, have been willing to accept tough grains, an indication of a strong demand for the product. Undoubtedly, if there is any ready acceptance of grain in this condition, the Wheat Board has considered shipment through the Panama Canal. The route is an exceedingly risky one, however, for out-of-condition grain and it may be that none of the parties involved is willing to take the necessary risk.

### Feed Grain Situation

Marked increases in the production of the major feed grains, together with larger carryover stocks of oats and barley, will, according to the latest report of the Dominion Bureau

of Statistics, result in a near record potential in feed grain supplies. The accuracy of this estimate, as indicated by the Bureau, will depend upon whether current estimates of production are fully realized. Add to this the present supply of low-grade wheat and the total supply of all grains of feed quality in Canada becomes a very large one.

Adverse harvesting weather in the West and low delivery quotas at most country points have tended to hold farm deliveries at relatively low levels.

Two principal factors affect the demand for Canadian feed grains, firstly, the number of animals on feed in Canada, and secondly, the demand for feed grains in the United States and abroad.

Total supplies of feed grains in Canada, other than wheat, were estimated at 20.3 million tons at the end of November or an increase of 33 per cent over the 1950-51 level. On the basis of *grain-consuming animal units* the gross supply was estimated at a record of 1.02 tons despite an increase of 11 per cent in livestock numbers in terms of grain-consuming animal units. Principal increase in livestock numbers has taken place in the hog population, a common development in years following a large feed supply.

At this point, special reference should be made to the domestic feed wheat market. Each year a certain amount of wheat, principally of low grade, is used in the feedstuffs trade. It is impossible to estimate accurately the total amount of wheat consumed annually as livestock feed but quantities shipped to eastern Canada under the Freight Assistance policy offer a guide. Shipments under this plan in 1948-49 amounted to 10.5 million bushels; in 1949-50, 9.7 million bushels; and in 1951, 13.8 million bushels. In 1943-44, 29 million bushels were reported moving east under the freight assistance policy.

Turning to the export field, the United States probably offers the best export market for Canadian feed grains at the present time. United States Department of Agriculture officials expect a strong demand for livestock feeds for 1951-52 with some price increases as a consequence.

Grave concern is felt in some quarters with regard to the future animal feed supply. A severe shortage of cereal feeds has been predicted for 1952-53 unless steps are taken to offset current trends.

In view of conditions prevailing in the United States, that country now provides an important market for low-grade wheat. Wheat of non-milling quality enters the U.S. on the basis of an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent. Since the 1950 and 1951 crops in Canada contained large quantities of such wheat, this market has considerable significance at the present time.

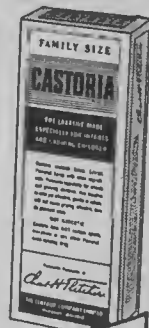
Canadian barley and oats are currently moving at a good pace, both to the U.S. and foreign markets. In the case of barley, it is estimated that approximately 23 million bushels were exported overseas during the period August 1-December 13 while over six million bushels were consigned to the U.S. during the same period.

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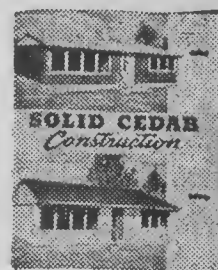
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## Conference

Continued from page 7

disposing of their crops. About a million bushels of Canadian apples may be moved to Britain under an arrangement between the governments of Canada and the United Kingdom. The apple crop in the United States, Canada's biggest export outlet in recent years, is down about 3.6 million bushels. Thus, with 1.7 million boxes fewer apples in Canadian storage on November 1 than the year before, and with top-grade Delicious apples retailing in Winnipeg at \$5.75 per box, the apple problem is not especially serious.

**M**ARKET livestock problems centered about available supplies of feed grains; the continuation of the feed subsidy (the minister promised an announcement shortly), and prospective hog numbers and prices. H. W. Horner, Saskatchewan's new deputy minister of agriculture, reported that, contrary to expectations, Saskatchewan farmers had increased oats and barley acreage in 1951, and doubled flax acreage. Because of a very late and troublesome harvest, it will probably be difficult again, as it was in 1950-51, to get oats and barley into marketable positions. Prices therefore are likely to remain firm

The Ontario livestock outlook was favorable, except for some dairy products and hogs. Mr. Watson estimated that Canada can now consume about 95,000 hogs weekly. Fall marketings had risen to 135,000 weekly, and storages were filling up with pork. Pork was also replacing some low-grade beef in bologna and canned meats, and he believed there might be a surplus of hogs for all or most of 1952.

**T**HE departmental committee reported that beef prices in 1952, regardless of domestic developments in other meats, will continue to follow the United States pattern. Marketings in 1951 have been 9.9 per cent below 1950, and 26 per cent of the total have been exported either as live cattle or beef. The U.S.D.A. Outlook Conference recently suggested that "if the rise in slaughter does not exceed our present expectations, the 1952 average of cattle prices may not be greatly different from the average of this year." U.S. forecasters believe that the planning and rapidity of any increase in slaughtering, together with its price effect, "is probably the biggest question in the present outlook for meat animals."

The Dairy Products Committee believed that "only a little more than 16 billion pounds of milk may be



The Canadian Federation of Agriculture representation at the Conference represented all four western provinces, together with Ontario and Quebec, and was headed by W. J. Parker, vice-president.

until navigation opens next spring. Also, owing to the fact that the ground last fall was very wet and that a quarter of the Saskatchewan crop remained unthreshed at the time of the Conference, another late spring might be experienced in 1952, which would probably mean a further increase in coarse grain acreage. Should this happen, a decline in coarse grain prices seems almost certain to occur after the 1952 crop.

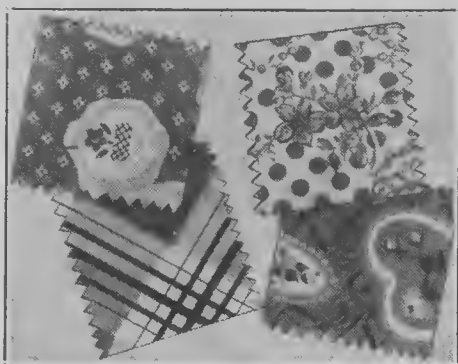
W. P. Watson, livestock commissioner for Ontario, said that since 70 per cent of Ontario's total farm income is derived from livestock and livestock products, the feed supply is of prime importance. This year record crops of grain and roughages were harvested. He had noted a reversal from the half-century trend from beef to dairying, and in one artificial insemination center last year, where 10,000 cows were bred, about one-half were bred to beef sires. Along with this trend, grassland farming was increasing in Ontario, but less milk will be produced in 1952. Eighteen per cent more pigs were in prospect, but the decline in price during the autumn months (\$11.50 at Saskatoon and Edmonton; \$9.85 at Calgary; \$11.17 at Winnipeg; \$12 at Toronto; and \$12.94 at Montreal, for 100 pounds of Grade "A" dressed hogs between July and November), has cut down breedings.

produced in Canada in 1952." This is a drop of about 1.5 billion pounds since the wartime peak. Dairymen are not happy about the fact that Canada had about 500,000 fewer dairy cows last year than in 1945. The Committee believed that the use of fluid milk and cream may show a further increase, despite higher retail prices, while concentrated products such as dried and condensed milk, and ice cream, may take more milk. This will mean less milk available for butter and cheese, which are already at low levels, as compared with the war years.

With respect to dairy prices, these are likely to remain at the same level as in 1951. The trend toward higher fluid milk prices may continue because of a decrease in the numbers of dairy cows and the sustained high level of employment and income. Prices of butter and cheese should remain firm.

Last year, 132 million dozen commercial eggs brought a weighted price of 46.6 cents per dozen, as compared with 34.4 cents per dozen for 148 million dozen the previous year. Last spring, 24 per cent more chicks were hatched, which promises more eggs and lower prices for 1951-52, when our export surplus of eggs during the flush production period will probably determine again the level of egg prices. Supplies of poultry will also





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be greater in the first half of 1952, and turkey production will better the 1951 level, which was limited by the supply of hatching eggs.

**S**PEAKING for the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, in the absence of H. H. Hannam, who had not yet returned from the F.A.O. Conference in Rome, W. J. Parker, president of Manitoba Pool Elevators and vice-president of the Federation, presented several recommendations on behalf of the Federation, which were briefly as follows: (1) An effort should be made to get current information as to agricultural prospects back to the farmer as soon as possible, and easily read digests should be prepared. (2) In view of the importance and extent of defence preparations, and the prospective scarcity of many raw materials, agriculture should be declared an essential industry, with some degree of priority as to raw materials for implements and equipment. (3) Prompt action should be taken with respect to price floors on eggs and bacon. Present price floors could not properly be regarded as incentive prices. Mr. Parker noted that the price of eggs had broken 12 cents on the day the Conference opened. The egg floor should be maintained at least at the 38-cent level, and higher if possible. (4) In view of a prospective surplus of hogs, producers in western Canada at least should be given the opportunity of exporting live hogs to the United States, if the British market were closed. This would mean optional grading, if producers are to secure the quality premiums. (5) The dairy industry offered a problem of concern to everyone. It is a heavy user of labor, but agriculture cannot compete with defence industries in levels of wages (estimated 1952 farm labor deficit to be made up from immigration: 12,000 to 20,000). (6) The Federation believed that agriculture had taken the short end of the stick during the last eight or ten months with respect to transportation facilities. A fairer distribution was suggested. (7) The freight assistance policy should be continued, and an early announcement made.

Mr. Gardiner, speaking as the Conference closed, said of the freight assistance policy, that in his opinion it had had perhaps a greater stabilizing effect on production in eastern Canada and British Columbia than anything done during the last ten years. (Total freight assistance paid from October, 1941, to October, 1951, on 27,932,794 tons of feed grains was \$161,740,007.01). As to freight rates and the availability of transportation, policy lay elsewhere than with his department, and he could only give assurance of continued effort.

The minister was strongly of the opinion that farmers must get their grain crops into the ground ten days earlier than during the last few years. If this idea could be got across to farmers, they would do the rest. Also, responsibility for storage and distribution and transport of grain should not all rest with the government. "The greater part of the problem can be best solved by farmers right back on the farm," he said. "There should be continuous improvement of storage facilities on the farm."

With respect to incentive prices, under the Agricultural Prices Support

Act, the minister said that it was not the policy of the government nor had it ever been the policy, to provide incentive price supports. The Act did not provide that any part of the \$200 million fund available should be used to encourage production of anything. Its purpose was to try to ensure a fair relationship between the costs farmers had to meet and the prices they received, about the same as during the last three years of the war. This relationship, he said, had been maintained.

**A**S to the Conference and its future, most delegates are probably still wondering about it. Many ideas and suggestions were floating around when small groups gathered together. One that seems worth considering is that after a formal opening and some preliminary discussion, the Conference should break up into smaller groups for the consideration of special problems, or of groups of products. Based on the reports now prepared and previously distributed, such groups could bring in their own estimates, and, if deemed advisable, recommendations to be presented later at a reconvening of the general Conference.

Another suggestion was that the Conference at present is not complete, and that representatives of the trades and commerce relating to agriculture should be present, to present a point of view which is important to agriculture, but which at present is not represented. Still another is that a great deal of time is wasted by the annual parade of provincial ministers. The ministers, it is suggested, should be present, not as window-dressing, but as working delegates, or, if they prefer, as advisors to their own provincial officers.

Still another suggestion was that an annual conference concerning the welfare of so important an industry as agriculture should be graced by the presence of other federal ministers, especially the minister of trade and commerce, and the finance minister. Whatever the ideas and feelings of delegates, few expressed any degree of satisfaction. It seems clear enough that unless more discussion can be introduced at the expense of formality, many of those who customarily attend will feel like the colored cook who gave notice that she was leaving and, when asked whether she was leaving because she was dissatisfied with the treatment she had received said, "No, ma'am. Ah likes you folks fine, but dey's too much dishes fo' de fewness of de food."

(Note: In the House of Commons on December 17, 1951, Mr. Gardiner announced the continuation of the 1951 egg support price in the following words: "What we have decided to do is to continue the same policy for 1952 as we had through 1950 and 1951; namely: at the end of the season, we are prepared to buy all "A" large eggs which are in storage at Montreal, on a basis of 38 cents . . . We think it would be bad practice to change a policy which has worked so well . . .")

With respect to bacon prices, he said: ". . . We undertook to continue a floor of \$32.50 on Wiltshire sides and that still exists. There has been no indication from the government up to now as to when it may be discontinued. There is no date limit.")

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## At Lambing Time

Continued from page 10

"For a long while I didn't even know your name, Dolora," he said. "I didn't understand myself. But everywhere I looked I'd keep seeing you. It got so I told myself that whatever I was doing here would be in part for you; then I dreamed it would be for both of us together—and that made failure even worse. It's hard to explain. But after that, while everything went against me, I couldn't come to you."

In all my life I had never before seen a man kiss a woman. I could not have moved or said a word. I realized suddenly that father was standing there by the gate, massive and indomitable and somehow terrible.

"Stoner, I'll see you inside the house," my father said after a moment.

I lingered outside on the veranda after Stoner had gone in. The voices of the men came through the open window.

"The edgeland will raise more than thin foxtail grass and dry greasewood," Scott Stoner was saying now. "With water from the Buckhorn it will raise anything—orchards and alfalfa, melons and early vegetable crops, vines and gardens. Mathison, the land is good for more than sheep."

No remark he could have made would have infuriated my father more. But still he did not speak.



"Now see what you've done! Mother's gone home to her Mother!"

"After a year's time, I've finally got outside money interested in the actual development work," Scott Stoner continued. "Men will be on the ground inside a week, to check my survey and look it over. What I've got to show them is sound, and that's all they want to know. I need one thing from you, Mr. Mathison—an extension of the year's option I bought from you on the Ryan land. I need a month's time more, before funds can be arranged for the outright purchase of the land."

My father sat at his desk, his shaggy head thrust forward.

"So you thought if you could make love to my daughter and perhaps get her to run off and marry you, it would save your skin and this fool's dream you have?" my father said. "How often has this happened before?" he asked. "How often have you been here before when I was gone, or met her on the sly?"

"Never except the once," Stoner said. "When I was here before."

"You lie!" my father bellowed at him.

"No, I don't lie," said Stoner. "Why should I lie to you? When I first stood here and saw her, I loved Dolora. But I had to accomplish something before I came again and told her of it. I don't expect you to understand."

Rage choked my father's throat till he could hardly speak.

"Get out!" he said. "I've heard enough from you! Get out—do you hear me?"

All of an hour had passed before I heard my father speak again. "Lanny!" he said. "Lanny, you come here!"

My mother also heard him speak, for when I came in from the yard she was there before me, standing beside my father.

"Dunn, what are you doing now?" she asked.

Her way was always silent.

But my father did not appear to notice; nor did he answer till after he had turned and handed me a folded note.

"Saddle old Hob and find Jep Labelle," he ordered. "If Jep has left the meadow, follow his flock till you find him. Give him this."

"Yes, sir," I said.

There was no thought in me of disobeying my father's order, and I don't know what I waited for, watching my mother, till my father looked at me again. My mother was trembling a little.

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"By heaven!" my father exclaimed, "if Jep still wants her after this, Dolora is going to marry him tomorrow."

I came upon Jep riding behind the sheep with his dog, Guarder. I gave him father's note, then turned old Hob back along the trail toward the Ryan end of the meadow and Sanom's lambing camp.

The old shepherd was unloading his pack burros beside the brush-walled yards, where the ewes that soon might be lambing were penned for the night. He looked gnarled and stooped in the dim light.

"How's Brave been?" I asked. "Has he learned to tend the sheep? He'll be grown up, I guess. I've been afraid he would forget me, it's been so long."

For answer Sanom emitted a loud whistle.

"He learns all right, bien!" the old man said. "He is smart, your Bravo dog."

Just then a tawny object hit me with a fury of delight. His weight was enough to stagger me, the way Brave had grown.

As old Hob carried me back up the mesa trail, I was thinking that Jep would be at the house. In the silence a coyote's voice lifted from the desert's edge; another answered, and in a moment the ghostly yapping chorus had set in. Not a hundred yards away, a dog-like shadow flitted through the undergrowth.

When I reached home Jep's horse stood unsaddled in the corral, and I wondered where Guarder was. A moment later Guarder bayed from beside the house, and close by I saw the same dog-like shadow that had crossed the trail behind. It was no coyote, but my dog Brave.

He seemed to know the wrong he had done, for a sheep dog to desert the flock is a serious offense, but I did not have the heart to punish him. I put him in the stable, and latched the door. In a shaft of light from the window of the house, I saw Guarder rise stiffly, growling toward the shed.

After I had gone into the kitchen, I could still hear Guarder growling. Supper had been left for me on the kitchen table. As I ate, I could hear Jep and my father talking in the main room. It was Jep who noticed Guarder's growling. I heard him open the veranda door and whistle to the dog.

Guarder came in at Jep's heels, walking stiffly, with a ridge of hackle bristling along his spine. My father had never liked a dog inside the house, but now he studied Guarder silently. He drew out six \$100 bills, looking at Jep meanwhile.

"Jep, seems like 'most any man would need a bit of spare cash on his marrying day," my father said.

Jep laughed a little, and finally spoke. "All right. Guarder's yours."

My father handed Jep the money, slapping him on the shoulder in an odd genial way I had never seen before.

My father's hand dropped to the dog with possessive pride.

"Worse than the coyotes, or even a loafer wolf, is a renegade dog," my father said. "The blood strain tells in dogs as much as in sheep. With Guarder to father the puppies, I'll raise a new strain of sheep dogs. By heaven, the best in the whole edge-land!"

"First thing in the morning, Jep," I heard my father say, "you best go

into town and see about the minister. You take the driving span."

Under the door of my mother's room a crack of light showed, as I passed to my room.

The whole house was silent. I must have fallen asleep, because the next I knew someone was shaking my shoulder. When I started up, Dolora's lips, beside my ear, hushed me with a quiet word.

"Come to mother's room when you are dressed, Lanny," she whispered. "Don't make a sound!"

Dolora opened the door of mother's room when I touched the latch. It was very late, I knew.

My mother sat in a chair drawn up to the low bureau. She had been writing and her face seemed almost grim. She looked up at my sister.

"I don't know how to write it so it sounds legal," she said. "But I know the land he needs for his dam is the old Ryan property, and by birthright it is mine. So your man shall have it along with you, Dolora. It's your dowry, daughter."

She stood up, spare and frail, yet somehow for a moment strong and indomitable as my father.

"Lanny, I want you to go with your sister," she said. "It isn't fitting Dolora should go alone, without one of her family with her. If you hurry you can be back before daylight, and your father need never know you have left the house. Do you understand? Go saddle old Hob and the spare horse for Dolora."

THE meadow lay a deep fathomless black. My heart beat in my throat with each stride of old Hob, and I could see my sister following astride the spare horse.

Already the first pale light of another day was showing over the east hills. Brave was running joyously beside the horses.



"We so seldom get passengers for the express!"

"Ssh!" I whispered suddenly, my breath caught short. "There's another rider—hear?"

The rider was going the other way, toward the house.

Then a reassuring point of light showed out ahead, from the old shepherd Sanom's camp. He must be caring for a new-born lamb, I thought, and wanted to leave Brave with him.

Somewhere, close at hand, the bedded sheep stirred, and a lantern appeared, held high in a man's hand. It was Scott Stoner.

"Where's Sanom?" My voice broke a little.

"Oh—hello!" he said. "Sanom was sick and needed help. I let him take

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my horse to ride to the house, while I promised to stay with the sheep."

Then he noticed Dolora's horse for the first time. For what seemed a long moment Stoner didn't stir; and I think he must have been suddenly afraid she was not real. He walked over blindly, and I saw him reach out slowly and just touch the hem of Dolora's skirt.

It was Dolora who spoke first, in an odd, whispered voice. "I've come. You still want me, don't you?"

He put the lantern down, still moving like a man in a dream. "Want you?" he was saying, "my darling!"

I slid from old Hob's back. Dawn was really coming up now. Beyond a doubt my father would notice that the horses were missing when he went to harness the driving span, and so know that I had helped my sister run away. The bedded flock stirred on the edge of the meadow. Suddenly Dolora realized that dawn was coming.

"Lanny—"

"It's all right," I said. "Stoner can ride old Hob."

I was glad for Brave beside me as I listened to the sound of horses carrying Stoner and Dolora away. I picked up the lantern and walked to the lambing pens with Brave beside me. On the meadow's edge the big flock stirred.

Then I heard the buckboard coming. As it drew nearer I could see two figures on the seat, one of whom was Jep.

In the grey light my father looked more massive than ever, equally merciless or fearless once his anger had been roused; and it was plain that he knew everything.

I don't know how I dared to face

him except there was nothing else to do. Even Brave had slunk away. For all of a moment's time he looked at me.

"You brought your sister here to him!" he said. "How long have they been gone?"

It was mostly terror that kept me still. "By heaven! Lanny, answer me!" he said.



"My wife needs a dress badly and can't get away!"

From the brush-walled lambing pens a lamb had bleated piteously.

My father's shaggy-maned head went up in an instant. His boots turned in the grass. The rifle he carried by the barrel lifted in both hands.

"What's that?" he asked.

My mouth dropped open, and we were all staring up toward the lambing pens. It was just light enough to see the lean, dog-like shadow that leaped the low wall of the pens, to see the white smallness of a new-born lamb carried in the beast's jaws. Almost in-

stantly the animal disappeared in the thin scrub brush beyond the pens.

Sanom's old camp dog was baying at my heels, the sheep in the meadow were huddling and bleating, and the uproar spread. I was running fast as my legs could carry me, to keep up with my father, shouting with all the panting wind left in my lungs:

"Brave! Brave!"

Brave was gone, and upslope in the brush there was a sudden thrashing. As we ran nearer, past the pens, my father with the rifle lifted, the noise of the dogs fighting in the thicket came to our ears. Through an opening then, the animals showed in sight. My father stopped, bringing the rifle against his shoulder.

"It's Brave!" I yelled again.

THERE was no mistaking Brave—or the great grey form of Guarder, still with the tiny lamb in his wolfish jaws. The two dogs rolled furiously, and finally Guarder dropped the lamb. His great jaws slashed at Brave. The two animals locked, fastened to each other's throats, and after that my father could not shoot. I yelled more wild encouragement to Brave, clutching and pointing, as though my father did not understand. But my reaching hand grasped empty air, and he had gone on at his lurching, long-striding gait, then his gun roared once.

When I came up beside him in the opening, he was bent over the animals, and the Guarder dog he had paid six hundred dollars for lay stretched lifeless at his feet with a bullet through his skull. He was paying no more heed to Guarder. He was turning Brave's head up to examine the dog's bleeding

throat, where blood spurted. My father's thumb and forefinger closed like clamps on the wound, to staunch the bleeding.

"Take the gun, Lanny," he ordered me.

With a strange gentleness for him he had lifted my Brave dog in his arm and started off for the buckboard where Jep still held the team. My father stopped.

"Get out!" he roared at Jep, terribly. "Go bury your renegade dog and then get out of here! Don't ever let me see you across the Buckhorn again! . . . Lanny, drive the team Drive, boy!"

Brave lay in my father's arms without struggling, his mute warm eyes turned up, as though Brave knew what was best for him.

When we reached the mesa yards my father carried the dog straight into the house while I hitched the team.

My mother had brought a lighted lamp and my father had Brave laid out on the big deal table in the great beamed room.

"The blood has stopped," he said. "But that dog needs a veterinary. Lanny, get the team turned around. We'll take him into town."

My mother twisted her hands nervously. "Dunn," she said, "it would be nine o'clock before the courthouse opened for them to get a licence. I'd like to see Dolora married, Dunn."

My father's iron-grey, shaggy head came up; he stood there motionless a moment.

"Best put on your new pretty dress," he said. "Likely they'll go to the minister's parsonage, so lay out my Sunday suit."





# The Countrywoman

**W**HAT of the cultural climate of Canada? It would seem that we are now in a fair way to becoming intelligent readers of Canada's cultural temperature charts; to discovering how to spot and interpret "low" and "high" areas and to judge with some degree of accuracy the probable direction and flow of prevailing currents of opinion. And no matter what is our particular region—prairies, coastal, central or maritime—we are all definitely concerned.

For one thing, we have the report of the Massey Commission, properly identified as the Royal Commission on the National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, published by the King's Printer, Ottawa, at a price of \$3.50. Since its appearance last May, it has rapidly become a "best seller" in Canada. It is greatly to be hoped that those who buy will also read, study and discuss it with interested local groups. The report, which was two years in preparation, is based on information and briefs submitted at public hearings across the nation. Its findings and recommendations, no doubt, will afford a basis for much future planning and action.

"A nation is an association of reasonable beings united in a peaceful sharing of things they cherish; therefore to determine the quality of a nation, you must consider what those things are," reads a quotation from St. Augustine on a preface page in that report. The question naturally arises, what things do we as Canadians consider as "precious" in our national life, and what among those things are endangered in modern living?

**I**N a time of emergency, in 1942, it was rumored that all arts studies should be discontinued for the duration of the war. A small committee of the Royal Society of Canada prepared a memorial urging that on the contrary, that everything possible should be done to strengthen the position of the humanities in higher education. A brief on the matter was prepared and presented to the Prime Minister. As a result, the following year the Humanities Research Council of Canada was inaugurated by some dozen scholarly men at Hart House, University of Toronto. A constitution was drawn up and a slate of officers elected for a four-year term. The first meeting was held in 1944 at McGill University, Montreal. The Rockefeller Foundation undertook to finance for a limited period of time, a coast-to-coast survey of needs.

These matters are of concern to more than academic men, upon whom rests a responsibility of intellectual leadership and the training of thousands of university students each year in Canada. Those students in turn go out into business and professions and many of them later occupy positions which direct and influence forces which also help to shape Canadian life and thought. Parents who send their sons and daughters to universities should be concerned regarding these matters. It was quickly realized that all points of view must be heard; the public, especially those connected with modern means of communication of ideas—the press, writers, radio and film people—should be made conscious of the issues involved.

**W**HAT subjects are included in the humanities? We take the word of the academic persons themselves for the list: history, philosophy, economics, literature, the social sciences, painting, music and others of the fine arts.

Because of the great advance in science and its application in the modern world, man has made astonishingly rapid progress in learning how to control and use forces and materials for his own profit, physical comfort and well-being. But he has also unleashed great destructive powers—such as the atom bomb. Does he know and understand the lessons that history has to teach; the ideas that warm men's hearts and minds and stir them to action or sustain them in time of crisis? Does he really understand himself, and why he thinks and acts the way he does?

*Has the time come when more should be done in Canada in the teaching and encouragement of study in the humanities? Some impressions of a recent national conference on the subject*

by AMY J. ROE

"The humanities were, for centuries, the most important and influential disciplines," said Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, president of the University of British Columbia, at the first regional conference, held in Vancouver, March, 1951. "Now they are being replaced by the sciences and applied sciences. If we were completely mechanistic and materialistic there would be a case for this change of emphasis but we are not and we feel that sciences alone do not have the answer . . . I suggest that it is time that we did more than we have been doing for the humanities."

Dr. Barnett Savery presented the philosopher's point of view: "Social values are meaningful only in terms of society. Our society is democratic in design . . . and it is interesting to note that many, if not all of our present imperfections stem from a failure to be true to the essence of democracy. Instead of forming our values on the basis of understanding and truth we are forming our values on human selfishness . . . We have been hoodwinked by the philosophy of the big lie—to wit, that the maximum amount of happiness comes from the maximum amount of self-interest. Democracy is to be achieved by the application of the principles of freedom, equality, justice and responsibility."

**I**T was my good fortune to receive an invitation to attend the first national conference of the Humanities Research Council, held for two days in the last week of October, 1951, at the University of Toronto. Some 50 men and four women, representing press, films, radio, writers and the universities across Canada, were registered. To list the names, giving some idea of their academic, business, or other professional standing and contribution to Canadian thought would take much space.

The discussions were at a high level, the diction and words rich and stirring, the content of thought significant, with speakers not confined to sticking strictly to a given question. To a member of the press and in this particular case unbenefitted by university degrees, it was both a delight and a despair. It is not possible to report fully and almost impossible to sift a speaker's argument down to a few sentences of subject meaning. To the questions invariably asked of a reporter afterwards: What did the conference decide? What did they want done? the answers are: nothing was decided, it was purely discussion of viewpoints; there were no concrete findings, no resolutions passed. Rather, it was a period of self-examination of the humanists, a plea for a united front, for a greater appreciation of the importance of the subjects taught and greater sense of conviction in the teaching of the humanities, a stronger urgency in presenting their claims for place and recognition through scholarships and other awards.

Each invited member present was in a sense a juror hearing the case presented in defence of the humanities and each having the responsibility to place his or her value on the statements made and coming to some sort of judgment as to what has been happening to the humanities in Canada, and what can be done about it.

Hugh MacLennan, author and now professor at McGill, quoted: "Crafty men despise studies, simple men admire them and wise men use them." We were reminded by another that in times of political revolution, one of the first acts of a dictator is to seize and burn books by writers, whose teachings are contrary to the accepted creed of the new order. Possibly in the future, those who seek power over men's minds will not have to go to the trouble of burning books—as so many of the

books of great ideas will have been left on the shelves, unread—only a few scholarly thinkers will know the truth and the power of those ideas, which might have saved men's freedom and sanity.

Great ideas down through the ages are all recorded in books, some now rare, others expensive. It remains for the teachers in universities to introduce the students of each generation to these storehouses of wisdom, but the good teacher must stimulate the interest of his scholars and interpret the meaning. The classics are designed for pleasure but their reading needs preliminary work on the part of the reader—and too few, in this day of periodical press, picture magazines, comic cartoons and movies, care about making an effort in understanding.

It was pointed out by one that "We are caught in an age of swift change. What shall we do about it?" Another complained: "The students are subjected to a great flood of vulgarity, before we get a chance at them." And still another: "If we could only get to them in high school—that is when the teacher is really able to influence students and create a desire for good reading."

There was Phillip Child saying quietly: "This is not a good age to teach the greatness of man. We no longer seem to believe in the freedom of the will. So much 'debunking' has been done. If human nature really 'is a stinker'—then a sort of determinism sets in. Teachers should ask themselves: What am I really trying to do?"

**T**HERE was defence for and many fine tributes paid to teachers, who had influenced the life and thinking of students, who in turn influence others. The question of adequate pay for teachers was raised but not labored.

But we have too in this modern age "mass media"—means of quick communication of ideas among great numbers of people through the press, magazines, radio and films. Does the university teacher tend to withdraw into an "ivory tower," remote from the community and common life of his day? Couldn't university teachers do something toward the "creation of an atmosphere of culture" by talks, articles and features? Isn't here perhaps a tendency among academic circles to slightly "suspect" the popular teacher? Wilfrid Eggleston, newsman, pointed out that the press writer often has to act as interpreter for the university lecturer as his language often is too involved for general understanding of the average citizen. Dr. Sidney Smith paid tribute to radio, "which seems to have a finger on the pulse of our times" and reflects "spot" news stories and commentaries on actual events.

There was Earle Birney, poet and lecturer, saying in effect: "What message am I to take back to my students, some of whom are so obsessed with the idea of impending world disaster that they interpret only meaning bearing on that expected disaster and to the part they will have in it." And Dean J. F. Leddy of Saskatchewan saying: "There is no such thing as a contemporary problem," and Dr. H. Innis, beloved philosopher and historian of Toronto University, expanding that thought. Mankind has always had problems, faced crises. There is no simple answer. When we properly understand how men have fortified their minds and their spirit, then we will be prepared to meet those of our own age. The English people of the days of Queen Elizabeth, with the Spanish Armada at their very shores, certainly had their problems and yet it was a great age for the English, and Shakespeare wrote much which has not been surpassed.

Dr. Roy Daniells, President of the Council, in a stirring brief talk at the close, pointed out that while the sages of the past, Homer, Plato and Milton opened fields of "enormous bliss" for men's minds and we still learn from them, humanists are concerned with this world we live in. Knowledge widens, understanding grows and a study of the humanities has the power and the glory to reveal fresh beauties and new truths.

# Manitoba's Handicraft House

by BLANCHE ELLINTHORPE

*Manitoba Handicraft Guild home, Kennedy Street.*

*Shop interior, showing efficient arrangement of counter, shelving and display goods.*

four vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer. A board meeting is held once a month.

The primary object of the shop is not to make money, but to be a center where articles may be sold. It does not exploit the individual. When a person brings in a finished article, he, or she, has already decided upon a fair price. The Guild adds 25 per

**Volunteer groups of Winnipeg women now own their own shop and workroom, helping to develop and market the handicrafts representing the crafts and skills of many lands**

THE new home of the Manitoba Branch of the Canadian Handicraft Guild represents years of planning and saving. When Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, formally declared the Handicraft House, Winnipeg, open in April, 1951, she commented, "This is truly a dream come true."

The Handicraft Guild has come a long way since the days when their meetings were held in the Winnipeg members' homes. Their next step forward was when they rented office space, which was never large enough to include their six Le Clerc looms. And with rising rentals, the Guild was forced to move so often that the members began to consider owning their own establishment and gave much thought to purchase of a suitable building or the possibility of building to their own plan.

The lot was finally bought in July, 1950, for \$6,000. The house, including a stoker, kitchenette, "powder-room," etc., cost \$14,000. The hard-working and determined members had moments of panic, wondering where this huge amount of money would come from, but business firms and individuals were kind and generous in their donations of cash or kind.

The building is a one-storey structure, easily identified by a large spinning wheel on the roof—at 183 Kennedy Street, Winnipeg. The exterior—and interior of the shop, are resplendent in turquoise-blue paint. One door leads directly into the shop, while the other opens into a long, low room known as the craft room. The latter door is for the convenience of members wishing to attend classes or board meetings, without having to go through the shop.

Inside the shop, showcases line the two side walls, filled with knitted goods—mitts, sweaters, babies' shawls; and on the top of the cases are tooled and hand-carved purses, key cases, etc., and bowls or lamp shades of wood—polished to the soft glow of porcelain. They vie with brass or burnished aluminum candle holders and trays.

The end wall, behind the desk, has cupboards reaching to the ceiling, containing daintily smocked dresses for small girls, linen luncheon sets in original designs, hand-woven towels or ties, scarves, etc., all in rainbow hues.

There are buttons made of walnut shells and peach stones.

There are boxes of "hasty notes" reproduced from original wood blocks.

IT is surprising the number of men who evince an interest in crafts, particularly leather, brass and wood carving. Many have utilized the native woods of Manitoba in making beautiful lamps and bowls. A popular item, made by a patient in a sanatorium, is a tiny (6 by 2½ inches when closed) inlaid cribbage board, which opens on a small hinge.

Another best seller is a paper weight, of native wood, and carved in the shape of a beaver, with his flat tail useful as a letter opener.

The craft room, where classes are held once a month in leather work, smocking, weaving, rug-hooking and embroidery, is painted a daffodil yellow with hand-woven curtains (done by a member) in the same shade gracing the windows. When more money is available, the Guild mem-

bers are already planning to extend the rear of the building so that they may have room for the large looms and sundry added equipment.

The permanent collection pieces are displayed in showcases in the craft room. Most of them are so rare that they could never be replaced. Here, too, is the Gladys Chown Memorial Library, named in memory of one of the most faithful, skilful and artistic members. It overflows with books on handicraft lore, which are available to the members.

The work of the Manitoba Handicraft Guild is entirely voluntary, and the members intend to keep it that way. The membership stands at 268, with fees of \$2.00 per year. The two aims which are stressed are: (1) to see that every child is taught some phase of handicraft as a hobby; (2) to encourage handicrafts among adults in Manitoba.

The Guild operates on a "pay-as-we-go" basis. Now that it owns property, it is incorporated with president,

cent to cover the overhead. The client is given a number, and the cash returns are entered opposite that same number in the ledger. The clients supply their own material.

The Manitoba Branch in Winnipeg is fortunate in possessing 21 ethnic groups who have brought their knowledge of handicraft art from Europe and Asia. While they are interested in all types of handwork, each group has a favorite. The central Europeans, which includes Polish, Ukrainian and Austrian people, specialize in cross-stitch type of embroidery, usually in bright colors; the Norwegian, Swedish and Danish groups prefer the hardinger embroidery—white embroidery on a white background. The Hungarians excel in satin-stitch, while the British like the crewel—a long and short stitch in wool. The Turkish and French Canadian indulge in fine lace making (there are 25 patterns), and the Spanish prefer the colorful embroideries. As one member remarked, "You can't hate a country when you have come to know its people through their exquisite handwork."

No story of the Handicraft House would be complete without a brief description of the famous sampler—a map of Manitoba, hung on a wall of the craft room. It was designed and embroidered by members. From the American border to the Hudson Bay, no detail was overlooked. Railways run in outline stitchery like slender veins, myriads of lakes, geese flying north, wild animals in their haunts, ripened wheat, wild flowers, the coat-of-arms, grain elevators, dog sleds—all done in minute stitches in true colors.

The Tourist Bureau has included space in their annual booklet adver-



*Craft room interior showing samplers, library and permanent collection.*





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*Starts where soaps leave off*

## End Bad Cough Quickly, at One-Fourth The Cost

Thousands of housewives have found that by mixing their own cough syrup, they get a dependable, effective medicine. They use a recipe at only one-fourth the usual cost of cough medicine, but which really breaks up distressing coughs in a hurry.

From any druggist get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a 16 ounce bottle and fill up with granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. The syrup is easily made with 2 cups sugar and 1 cup water, stirred until dissolved. No cooking needed. (Or use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.) It's no trouble at all and makes a really splendid medicine. Keeps perfectly and children love its taste.

Its quick action loosens phlegm, helps clear the air passages and soothes away irritation.

Pinex is a special compound of proven ingredients, in concentrated form, well known for its effect on throat irritations. Money refunded if it does not please you in every way.

FOR EXTRA CONVENIENCE GET NEW, READY-TO-USE, PREPARED PINEX.

tising the Handicraft House. Displays of handwork have been part of the Retail Merchants' convention and other commercial companies, and have travelled to several centers in Manitoba, as well as as far west as Kelowna, B.C. The Guild members have organized craft groups for the Wheel Chair center, Y.W.C.A. and Local Council of Women.

Dr. Murray Gibbon, past president of the Canadian Handicrafts, stated in an annual report, "The Manitoba Branch is my idea of what all branches should be."



Famous map sampler, designed and worked by members.

## Handy Hints

Small children who must remain indoors on wintery days will enjoy painting with finger paint. Make it of a mild scouring powder, a little water and vegetable coloring. Let them use huge sheets of newspaper and apply the paint with the fingers only. Paint spilled on the table or floor can be easily removed. A mural painted on the kitchen window is great fun and easily removed.

\* \* \*

Elbow macaroni dipped in vegetable coloring and dried can be strung by the children for bracelets, necklaces or ornaments on cold winter days. It is harmless, too, should the youngster attempt to eat a piece.

\* \* \*

Warm insoles for children's overshoes can be made from the sheepskin lining of an old coat. Use the overshoe sole as a pattern and glue them carefully in place. The youngsters' feet will stay warm as toast.

\* \* \*

Badly shrunk sweaters make warm and attractive mittens. Using the knitted band as the cuff and an old mitten as a pattern cut out a mitten for each hand. Machine stitch on the outside and buttonhole the edge with bright yarn.

\* \* \*

To patch boys' snowsuits, sweater elbows and trouser knees add decorative leather patches. Cut round or oblong pieces from an old leather purse or jacket and sew them on by hand.

\* \* \*

To remove the white line left when a growing boy's overalls are lengthened the line is rubbed lightly with a blue crayon and pressed with a warm iron. The same idea works for little girls' dresses if the right color crayon can be found.

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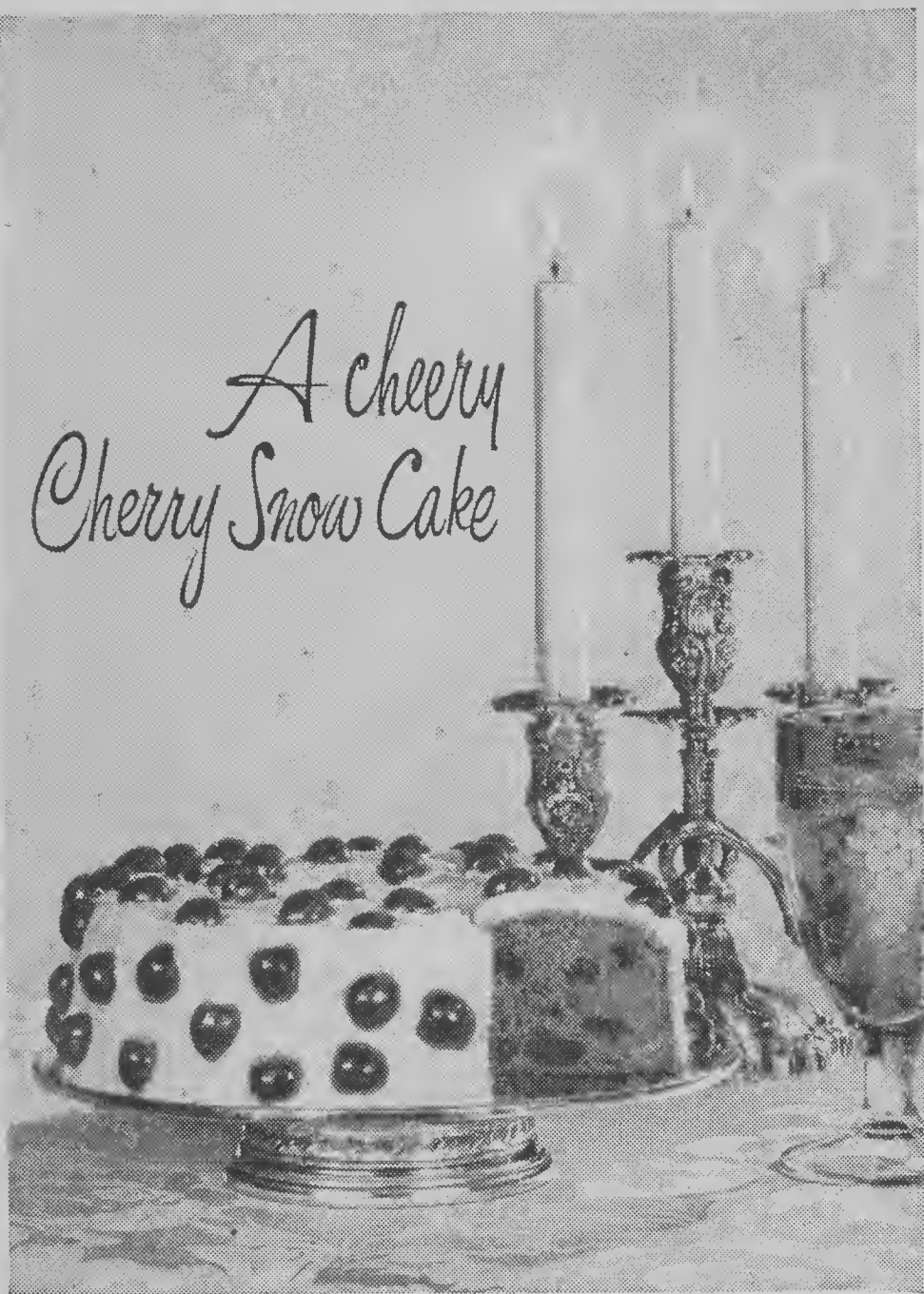
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## A cheery Cherry Snow Cake



**melty-rich,  
frosty-light,  
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MAGIC**

● Here's one for the party recipe book—Magic's Cherry Snow Cake! Topped with satiny frosting, studded with plump cherries—bursting with juicy raisins, spicy citron—it's a vision of delight—and m-m, so delicious!

"Delicious" is the word for all Magic-baked cakes. 3 generations of Canadian homemakers have found that Magic in the batter means a cake that's better—more delectable, finer-textured. Get Magic today—use it for everything you bake.

### CHERRY SNOW CAKE

½ cup shortening  
1 cup sugar  
2 eggs  
2 cups sifted flour  
2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder

¼ teaspoon Baking Soda  
¾ teaspoon salt  
½ teaspoon cloves  
1 teaspoon cinnamon  
1 cup strained thick applesauce

⅔ cup seedless raisins  
⅔ cup chopped pitted dates  
Snow Frosting  
Maraschino cherries  
Citron

Cream together shortening and sugar. Add eggs; beat well. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with applesauce to creamed mixture. Add raisins and dates. Bake in 9" greased tube pan in 350°F. oven, 1 hour. Let stand until cold. Remove cake from pan. Spread frosting on top and side of cake. Decorate with cherries and citron.

**SNOW FROSTING:** Cream 2 tablespoons butter. Sift 2½ cups confectioner's sugar; gradually add, creaming constantly. Add about 3 tablespoons milk to make mixture right consistency for spreading. Add a few grains of salt and ¾ teaspoon vanilla extract;



## Add Orange Flavor

*Tasty desserts that add variety to winter meals*



*The fresh orange flavor of this Kiss-Me-Cake makes it a family favorite.*

IT'S hard to beat the flavor and appearance of an orange dessert.

Oranges add a tang to the light dessert served with a filling dinner; they go well with other fruits or nuts in a cake or quick bread and they add a note of color to any meal.

The orange Kiss-Me-Cake is certainly well named for it will bring forth loud praises from all who taste it. The topping is quick and easy and will keep the cake fresh and moist for days. It is sure to be a success with the cook and family alike.

#### Orange Kiss-Me-Cake

1 large orange  
1 c. raisins  
⅓ c. walnuts  
½ c. shortening  
1 c. milk  
2 c. sifted flour  
1 tsp. soda  
1 tsp. salt  
1 c. sugar  
2 eggs

Squeeze orange; set juice aside for topping. Grind together orange pulp and peel, raisins and nuts; cover and set to one side. Sift together the once-sifted flour, soda, salt and sugar. Add shortening and ¾ c. milk. Beat for 300 strokes. Add eggs and remaining milk and beat another 300 strokes. Fold in orange-raisin mixture. Pour into a well-greased and lightly floured pan 8x12x2 inches. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 40 to 50 minutes.

While cake is still warm drip over it ½ c. orange juice. Combine ½ c. sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon and ¼ c. chopped walnuts and sprinkle over cake.

#### Orange Chiffon Pie

1 T. gelatin  
¾ c. orange juice  
1 T. lemon juice  
4 eggs  
1 c. sugar  
½ tsp. salt  
1 tsp. grated orange rind  
1 8-inch baked pie shell

Put gelatin in top of double boiler; add orange juice; let stand 5 to 10 minutes. Add lemon juice, egg yolks, ½ c. sugar and salt. Place over hot water; stir constantly until gelatin is dissolved and mixture thickens. Add orange rind; chill. Beat egg whites until stiff; add remaining sugar gradually; fold in slightly stiffened orange mixture. Pour in baked shell, garnish with whipped cream.

#### Orange Cream Custard

½ c. sugar  
1 T. flour  
¼ tsp. salt  
3 eggs  
1 c. orange juice  
1 c. top milk  
1 tsp. grated peel

Mix sugar, flour and salt; add to orange juice; then to beaten egg yolks. Stir in milk. Cook over double boiler until custard coats spoon. Add grated orange peel, cool quickly and pour into serving dishes. Top with two egg whites beaten

stiffly and sweetened with 4 T. orange marmalade.

#### Orange Bread

1 medium orange  
½ c. dates  
⅓ c. walnuts  
2 T. butter  
½ c. hot water  
1 egg, beaten  
2 c. flour  
¼ tsp. salt  
½ tsp. soda  
¾ c. sugar

Cut whole orange into sections. Put through food chopper with dates and nuts. Add to hot water and butter. Pour in well-beaten egg. Sift flour, salt, baking powder, soda and sugar; add to fruit mixture. Bake in greased loaf pan in moderate oven (350° F.) 1¼ hours. Cool thoroughly before slicing. Serve with orange marmalade or cream cheese balls rolled in grated orange rind.

#### Orange Ginger Bars

¼ c. shortening  
½ c. sugar  
1 egg  
½ c. molasses  
1 T. grated orange peel  
2 c. flour  
1 tsp. soda  
1 tsp. salt  
1 tsp. ginger  
½ tsp. nutmeg  
½ tsp. cinnamon  
½ c. orange juice

Cream shortening and sugar. Add beaten egg. Mix in molasses and peel. Sift dry ingredients together and add alternately with orange juice. Pour into greased loaf pan and bake at 350° F. for 35 minutes. Cool and slice. Put two slices together with lemon butter frosting just before serving.

#### Orange Nut Cookies

1 c. butter  
½ c. brown sugar  
½ c. white sugar  
1 egg, beaten  
1 T. orange peel  
3 T. orange juice  
2¾ c. flour  
¼ tsp. baking soda  
¼ tsp. salt  
½ c. chopped nuts

Soften butter, add sugar and cream well. Add beaten egg, orange juice and grated peel. Sift together dry ingredients; add to creamed mixture with chopped nuts. Shape into roll, wrap in wax paper and chill 2 hours. Slice thin, bake on cookie sheet in 375° F. oven for 10 minutes or until light brown at edges. Ice with uncooked icing. Makes 5 dozen.

#### Honey Orange Crisps

¾ c. fat  
½ c. sugar  
1 egg  
½ c. honey  
1½ tsp. ginger  
2 T. orange juice  
1 tsp. grated orange peel  
3 c. sifted flour

Cream fat and sugar until light. Beat egg and add with honey and ginger. Mix in orange flavors. Add flour slowly, mixing to a smooth dough. Chill, roll and cut out with cutters. Bake on cookie sheet in moderate oven (350° F.) for 8 to 10 minutes. Ice sparingly. Makes 8 to 9 dozen.



# Sauces for Leftovers

A simple means of varying the daily menu

by LILLIAN VIGRASS

**L**EFTOVERS take on new life when served with a tangy sauce.

The most versatile and one of the tastiest sauces for either leftovers or first-time-round dishes is a barbecue sauce. For example, serve roast spareribs in a barbecue sauce for a new and delightful flavor. Ham slices, lamb shanks or breast and veal with barbecue sauce are delicious, too.

Prepare the barbecue sauce separately then use it to baste the roasting spareribs or add it to the cooked lamb or veal, heat it in the oven until bubbly and serve red hot. Be sure to prepare enough for seconds all around. The family will be asking for them.

For variation serve spareribs in the Chinese sweet sour sauce. A raisin or cherry sauce with baked ham is a pleasant surprise and horseradish or mustard sauce will pep up the leftovers from a beef or veal roast. Serve mushroom sauce with leftover chicken, orange sauce with duck and lemon sauce with goose. Parsley butter sauce is perhaps the most common for fish. Others equally good include tartar, hollandaise, lemon, cucumber, mushroom and egg sauce.

## Barbecue Sauce

- |                       |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 T. chopped onion    | 1/2 c. water                |
| 1 T. shortening       | 1/2 tsp. paprika            |
| 1 clove garlic        | 2 tsp. sugar                |
| 1/2 c. catsup         | 1 T. prepared mustard       |
| 2 T. vinegar          | 1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce |
| 1/4 tsp. chili powder | 1/4 tsp. salt               |

Cook minced onion in shortening over low heat until soft but not brown. Peel garlic and add. Add remaining ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Bring to boiling point, simmer 10 minutes. Remove garlic clove. Baste roasting spareribs with sauce and serve remainder over hot ribs. Serves 6.

## Sweet Sour Sauce

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 2 T. brown sugar | 1/4 c. cold water  |
| 1 T. corn starch | 1/2 c. fruit juice |
| 1/2 tsp. salt    | 1/4 c. diced onion |
| 1/4 c. vinegar   |                    |

Combine sugar, corn starch and salt. Stir in the vinegar, cold water and fruit juice. Simmer, stirring constantly until transparent. Add onion. A half cup of diced pineapple or green pepper may be added if desired. Continue cooking

until onion is tender. Serve hot over cooked spareribs.

## Parsley Butter Sauce

- |                 |                             |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 3 T. butter     | 1 T. finely chopped parsley |
| 1/4 tsp. salt   | 2 T. lemon juice            |
| 1/8 tsp. pepper |                             |

Soften butter; add seasonings gradually, then parsley and lemon juice. Spread on hot fish or serve on hot vegetables.

## Horseradish Sauce

- |                    |                                 |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2 T. butter        | 1/2 c. fresh grated horseradish |
| 1/2 c. flour       | Salt and pepper to taste        |
| 1 1/2 c. stock     |                                 |
| 1/2 c. heavy cream |                                 |

Melt the fat; stir in flour; stir in stock gradually; cook until the mixture boils, stirring constantly. Add the cream, horseradish and salt and pepper to taste. Serve on hamburger or boiled beef.

## Raisin Sauce

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 T. butter             | 1/4 c. sugar              |
| 1 T. flour              | 1/3 c. orange juice       |
| 1 c. water              | 1 tsp. grated orange rind |
| 1/3 c. seedless raisins | 1 T. vinegar              |

Mix butter, flour; add water; stir over heat until boiling. Add raisins and sugar. Keep hot for 10 to 15 minutes so the raisins may become plump. Add the orange juice and rind and lemon juice shortly before serving.

## Cherry Sauce

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 T. butter           | 1 c. canned drained cherries |
| 1 T. flour            | 1 T. vinegar                 |
| 1 1/2 c. cherry juice |                              |

Melt butter; add flour; add juice from drained cherries slowly; cook over low heat, stirring constantly until transparent. Add cherries; heat thoroughly. Add vinegar. Serve with baked ham.

## Mint Sauce

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 T. chopped mint leaves | 1/2 c. mild vinegar |
| 1 T. sugar               |                     |

Chop mint leaves; place in a small saucepan. Add vinegar and sugar. Let stand in a warm place for 30 minutes or more. Serve with lamb.

## Mustard Sauce

- |             |                       |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 T. butter | 2 T. prepared mustard |
| 1 T. flour  | 1/2 tsp. salt         |
| 1 c. milk   |                       |

Melt butter in saucepan. Blend in flour. Add milk slowly, stirring constantly until mixture boils and thickens. Cook 3 to 5 minutes longer. Add mustard and heat through. Use with leftover beef or lamb.



Delicious barbecued spareribs with oven-brown potatoes and green beans.



C-13

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THE prices paid for washday products are only half the story. The other half is concerned with their cleaning power, their ability to remove dirt. You may find a reduction occasionally in the cost, but before investing, ask yourself if it is really a bargain.

To be a good buy, it must remove dirt effectively without injury to the fabrics. Unless it does this, it is not a bargain at any price. Coupons attract many people but if they do not lead to selecting the right product, they are not an economy.

No manufacturer has ever put out a brand that washes all sorts of clothes equally well under all conditions. From one household to another there is a great variation in the quality of the water supply, the types of soil to be removed, the fibres, the weaves and the finishes given to fabrics.

All these things influence your choice of laundry supplies. Unfortunately it takes a lot of experimenting before you discover what are the best brands for your particular purposes, and even then you may find it pays to change over to kinds that do a better job.

Check the results you get from using your favorite products from time to time because manufacturers alter their formulas to suit the raw materials available. Their chemists are constantly developing new types of soaps and syndets with better cleaning power.

## More about Soaps

How to get the best value for your money

by MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

The tendency nowadays is to turn out products designed to do definite cleaning jobs. Instead of using one type of fat for soap, blends of fats and oils are transformed into soaps capable of doing various types of work efficiently.

Alkaline substances are added to soaps and syndets to "step up" or improve their effectiveness, with the result that the cleaning power of the combination is greater than that of any single ingredient.

You can save money and take advantage of fresh developments by trying new brands and checking the results you get from them.

IN recent years many brands have featured substances supposed to make white clothes seem whiter. These are called optical bleaches or fluorescent dyes. They reflect certain rays of light which counteract the yellow tinge that often develops in white clothes.

Optical bleaches are quite harmless and operate equally well in hard or soft water. For them to be fully effective the sun must be shining. Clouds or haze cut off the rays and reduce the potency of the special ingredient.

Its effect is lost at night because artificial light does not give off the same rays as sunlight. Its whitening power is greatly reduced if clothes are allowed to hang out for long periods in bright sunlight.

In some cases, "brighteners" do not reach the height of their effectiveness for several weeks. Long use may give a yellow or peach tinge to fabrics, so observe your results carefully. Chlorine bleaches tend to undo the work of brighteners but no doubt these disadvantages will be overcome by scientists.

Certain brands of bluing also contain fluorescent dyes. If you intend to use bluing check the price of the various types on the market to see what you consider the best value.

The performance of new ingredients may vary from home to home on account of the things that influence yellowing of white clothes. Iron in the well or in the dugout water, or a yellow tinge developed in the cistern is bound to affect the appearance of fabrics. Until you compare your supply with melted snow, you may have considered it was a good color.

The way you operate your wringer has an effect on the look of the

finished wash especially when drying is done indoors. If the rollers are loose, or worn down they will remove moisture unevenly from the fabrics and the result will be yellowish streaks.

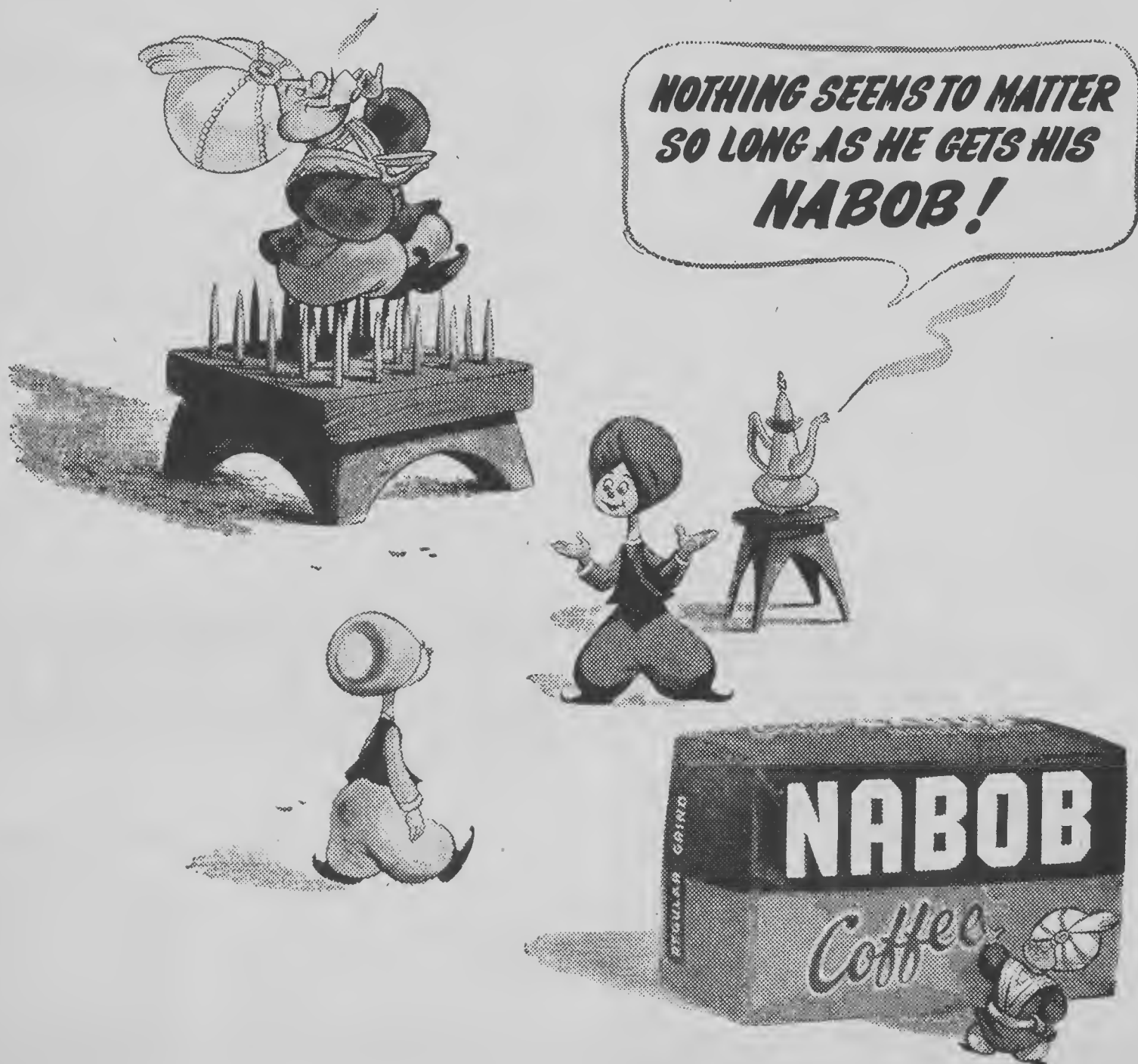
WHEN buying supplies be sure to invest in some borax. This material is not the most efficient water softener but it saves actual cash when you want to wash new woollens.

During the manufacture of wool into yarn or garments, acids are picked up. These attack the soap and cause a lot of waste. Borax counteracts the acids without harming the woollens.

How much to use depends on the water, the number of articles and the amount of acid held by them. As there is no way of judging the exact quantity, you just have to experiment. Try one tablespoon to each gallon of lukewarm water for a short pre-soak.

Perspiration also breaks down suds so the borax treatment is useful in washing undergarments, worn while doing heavy physical work.

Get right down to studying your water supply if you want to make real savings. Send a sample to your provincial department of health for analysis. The report will show whether it needs softening and how much to use. During a year this can save many pounds of soap. It may even suggest that you change over to a syndet which does a good job even when the water is loaded with minerals.



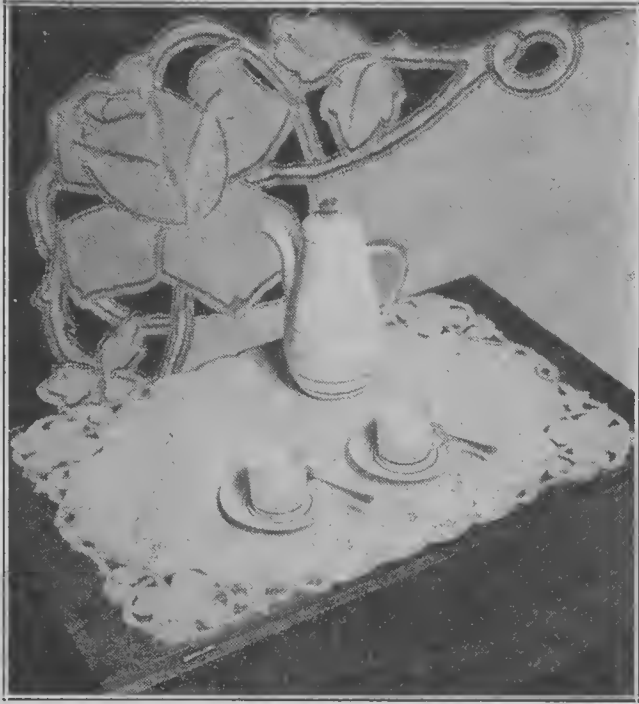


# For Winter Working

Dainty and attractive as well as practical and cozy items for the woman who enjoys needlework

by FLORENCE WEBB

## Rose Garden Traycloth



Design No. 784

This fascinating piece of English rose cut-work is done on lovely white embroidery linen, or fine ivory linen. For gifts, bazaars or to own yourself it is pretty on coffee or tea tables, dinner wagons or trays. The work can be done in colors or all white. Please state preference when ordering. Design No. 784, 18x24 inches, on white linen, \$1.35; on ivory linen, \$1.00. White threads, 6 skeins, 30 cents. Colored threads, 8 skeins, 40 cents.

# FANCY FARE!



## Luscious Butterfly Buns

Treats like these come easy now—with speedy new DRY Yeast

If you bake at home—your yeast problems are ended! Never again find yourself out of yeast because it spoils so quickly. Never again worry if your yeast is fresh enough. This new fast-acting Dry Yeast keeps full strength in the cupboard—right till the moment you need it. No refrigeration needed!

It's the new Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast! The modern form of Fleischmann's Yeast, relied on by three generations of Canadian women. No change in your recipes—just substitute one package of Fleischmann's new Dry Yeast for each cake of old-style yeast. Order a month's supply of Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast.

### BUTTERFLY BUNS (Makes 20 Buns)

Scald  
 $\frac{3}{4}$  cup milk  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup granulated sugar  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons salt  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup shortening  
 Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. In the meantime, measure into a large bowl  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lukewarm water  
 1 teaspoon granulated sugar  
 and stir until sugar is dissolved. Sprinkle with contents of  
 1 envelope Fleischmann's Fast Rising Dry Yeast  
 Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well; stir in cooled milk mixture and  
 1 well-beaten egg

Stir in  
 2 cups once-sifted bread flour and beat until smooth; work in  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups once-sifted bread flour  
 Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl, brush top with melted butter or shortening. Cover and set dough in warm place, free from draught and let rise until doubled in bulk. While dough is rising, combine  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup brown sugar (lightly pressed down)  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons ground cinnamon  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup washed and dried seedless raisins  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  cup chopped candied peels  
 Punch down dough and divide into 2 equal portions; form into smooth balls. Roll each

piece into an oblong 24 inches long and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide; loosen dough. Spread each oblong with

2 tablespoons soft butter or margarine

and sprinkle with the raisin mixture. Beginning at the long edges, roll each side up to the centre, jelly-roll fashion. Flatten slightly and cut each strip crosswise into 10 pieces. Using a lightly-floured handle of a knife, make a deep crease in the centre of each bun, parallel to the cut sides. Place, well apart, on greased cookie sheets. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in moderately hot oven,  $375^{\circ}$ , about 18 minutes. If desired, cool and spread with confectioners' icing.



## Chill Chasers

Pattern No. K-79A

Why shiver when it's so easy to be cozy and warm? Indoors or out, you'll appreciate these woollies. And they're easy to make. Sizes small, medium and large are all included in the one pattern. We used non-shrink white baby wool for the models, but any color would do equally well. Pattern No. K-79A, price 25 cents.

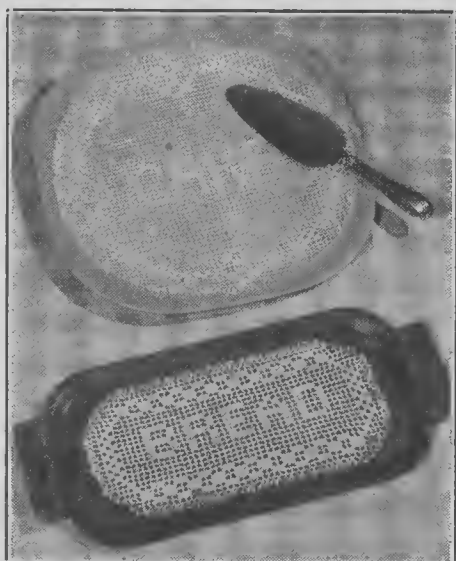


## Crocheted Odds and Ends Tea Cozy

What more welcome gift for a friend or to keep your own tea nice and warm than an easy-to-make cozy? A cascade of pastel posies trims the top made by winding the wool around a pencil and tying the loops. It's as easy as that, and also makes such a nice donation to the community bazaar you promised to help along. Pattern No. C-333, price 25 cents.



Pattern No. C-333



## Bread and Cake Doilies

Design No. C-320.

To use every day or to give as gifts. Bread and cake doilies are definitely an old-fashioned idea, but they have such an attractive place on modern tables we thought you would like a pattern for some new ones. Pattern No. is C-320. Price 25 cents.

Send orders to The Country Guide, Needlework Dept., Winnipeg.

# Midwinter Sewing



No. 3616—A smock or maternity jacket that flares out prettily and deceivingly over a straight skirt. Other styles include a briefly cuffed cap sleeve and a square neckline or a Chinese version with a mandarin collar, frog closing and cuffed, below-the-elbow sleeves. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 39-inch fabric. Price 35 cents.

No. 2644—Here is an apron that can be made from 1 yard of material yet covers your dress very prettily. A second style with a gathered skirt and bib top requires a little more. One size only. Width at lower edge of style one, 28 inches. Style one requires 1 yard 35 or 39-inch material,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 1-inch lace trimming; style two,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 39-inch material and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards rickrack. Price 25 cents.

No. 2630—A boy's or girl's two-piece snowsuit and helmet that can be made extra warm by lining the bib-top overalls as well as the jacket. Line the helmet too for warmth and add knitted storm cuffs to keep out the wind and snow. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years. Size 5 requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 35-inch or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 54-inch material. Price 25 cents.

No. 3376—A little girl's pyjamas or nightgown with plenty of fullness for sleeping comfort and less buttons to keep sewn on. Long or three-quarter sleeves. Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Size 3 pyjamas require  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 44-inch material. Size 3 nightgown (see inset)  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 50-inch material. Price 25 cents.

No. 1806—This girl's slip can be made straight with a frill at the hem or gathered at the sides below the waistline (see inset). Panties have shaped band at front and elastic at back. Transfer for embroidery included. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 6 requires  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 39-inch for straight slip,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards for style with gathered skirt. Panties  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 35-inch; slip and panties require  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards lace for trimming. Price 25 cents.

No. 2541—Boy's pyjamas feature short or long sleeves and a reinforced back yoke. Trousers have drawstring top. Collarless version included. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards 35-inch or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 41-inch material. Price 25 cents.

No. 3390—(Not shown.) Women's pyjamas or nightgown of same style as little girl's with lace-edged yoke and pockets, three buttons and gathered sleeves. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years; 40, 42, 44 and 46-inch bust. Size 18 pyjamas require  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 39-inch material; nightgown  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 35-inch fabric. Price 35 cents.

No. 1635—(Not shown.) Men's pyjamas, same style as boy's shown at left. Sizes small (34 to 36), medium (38 to 40), large (42 to 44) and extra large (46 to 48). Medium size requires  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 35-inch or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 41-inch material. Price 25 cents.

State size and number of pattern wanted.

Write name and address clearly.

Note price.

Patterns may be ordered from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or direct from your local dealer.

*Simplicity Patterns*



## Australian Dissatisfaction

*Farmers "down under" are not satisfied either, and Australian farm leaders seem extremely critical of their governments*

**D**URING the last three or four months, Australian farm papers have been filled with evidence that Australian farmers and graziers are very much dissatisfied with the treatment they are receiving from the Commonwealth and state governments. Here, for instance, is an extract from Queensland Country Life, official organ of several stockmen and graziers organizations: "Australia will pay dearly for her shabby treatment of men on the land . . . Our governments, state and federal, are placing every possible obstacle in the way of increased production . . . Taxation policy will have to be altered to reward incentive and to encourage world development, even if it means additional taxation for city dwellers . . . The state policy of persecuting the man on the land must end . . ."

The executive committee of the Farmers' and Stockmen's Association (N.S.W.) forwarded "the strongest possible protest" to the premier and the minister for lands, against remarks reported to have been uttered by them that farms would be seized if farmers were not producing their full output. It was, according to one executive member, "low starvation prices for primary products that had helped to bring about soil erosion, deterioration of the land owners' assets, and a drift from the land."

A member of the Australian Wheat Board wrote in The Land, "Taxation and controls have taken away all incentive to produce and go ahead with the jobs . . . the government is holding vast sums of money from the farmers and graziers which should and would be used in furnishing up our properties

for full production (wool tax, collection for wool scheme, profit on J-O wool scheme, and wheat stabilization fund, totalling £236,600,000 — Australian pound, \$2.28) . . . Farmers are paid the cost of production, 7s. 10d. per bushel without profits. Last year, it was less. The free wheat price is 18s. 6d. to 20s. per bushel. Sixty-six million bushels are taken at 7s. 10d., a yearly loss of over £30 million. Again, owing to government-contracts, farmers have to sell 88 million bushels under the International Wheat Agreement at 16s. 1d., another loss of £8 million per year . . ."

And so it goes. The president of the Farmers' and Stock-Growers' Association wrote in October, "The recently announced increase in the rail freight on primary products (in New South Wales), must surely constitute the most savage attack on the producer that has ever been perpetrated by any government within living memory." Another writer in Queensland Country Life says, "A recent announcement by the prime minister (Mr. Menzies), that Australia would from necessity be forced into the position of importing foodstuffs, brings home very forcibly the position into which the pastoral industry in Queensland and Australia is rapidly deteriorating . . . For such a state of affairs to exist, there must be very definite reasons. The first that comes to mind is the unsympathetic attitude that past and even present governments have adopted where the pastoral industry is concerned."

The president of the Australian Pig-Breeders' Society wrote in the latter part of October, "By its insistence in increasing the price of wheat used as stock fodder to 16s. 1d. a bushel and refusing the pig industry any subsidy, the Commonwealth threatens a £50 million industry with extinction. Australia's 50,000 pig breeders will be ruined, and Britain may lose £2 million worth of pig meats a year. The very unreasonable manner in which the Commonwealth announced that the stock feed prices would increase more than 100 per cent . . . overnight, will make it economically impossible to carry on."

On the other hand, the wheat grower in New South Wales, faced with increased costs and increased freight charges, has been critical of the government. The Land, early in November, reported that, "One well-known western wheat grower was emphatic . . . that unless the increased price for stock-feed wheat was implemented, he and many other farmers would retain the whole of their grain and let it walk off their farms in the shape of pigs and poultry . . . Moreover, this would have the effect of heavily discounting all appeals from ministers for increased production. The wheat grower had, for far too long, been levied on for the benefit of the rest of the community."

The paper explains that under the N.S.W. Act, the state minister for agriculture may require growers to deliver their surplus wheat to the Australian Wheat Board, simply by publishing a regulation to that effect. In all other states of the Commonwealth, growers are required under the state legislation to deliver to the Board.

Only with respect to the new 15-year Australian-United Kingdom meat agreement did there seem to be an appreciable degree of unanimity. The agreement includes a six-year contract for beef, and a three-year lamb and mutton contract, beginning July 1, 1952, involving 15 per cent increase in price for first-grade mutton, and other increases for lamb and beef. There was some feeling that mutton

prices were not high enough, and a realization that domestic beef prices must shortly be reduced in the direction of the lower U.K. contract price level.

The president of the Graziers' Federal Council complained that mutton prices were "totally inadequate because mutton had not had an increase in price under the agreement, during the past two years . . . Lower grades, which provided by far the greater volume of exports, would be restricted to a ten per cent increase in price."

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### Senior Staff Member Dies

**I**T is with deep regret that The Country Guide records the death of one of its senior staff members, after unremitting service over a period of more than 33 years. Kenneth Duncan Ewart, who joined the advertising department of the old Grain Growers Guide in 1918 and became advertising manager of The Country Guide in 1939, died in Winnipeg, December 13.

Born on a farm in Lanark County, Ontario, in 1889, Mr. Ewart obtained several years of banking and mercantile experience before coming to western Canada in 1910. Arriving in Winnipeg, he joined the staff of R. G. Dunn; was associated for a time with a firm of business brokers; and in 1915 began his advertising career with the Winnipeg Tribune.

In 1918, he joined the advertising department of the old Grain Growers Guide, then just ten years old, and already established as the mouthpiece of the organized farmers in the three prairie provinces. Less than a year before, Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company had been amalgamated with the old Grain Growers Grain Company in Manitoba, to form United Grain Growers Limited. Thus, during his long subsequent association with this publication, which continued uninterrupted until the day of his death, Mr. Ewart's keen interest in the welfare of The Country Guide, his abiding faith in western Canada, together with his undoubted ability in his chosen field, and his very wide circle of friends and acquaintances across Canada, enabled him to make



Kenneth D. Ewart.

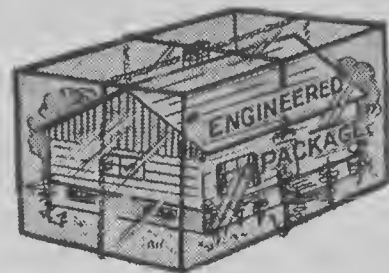
a notable contribution, not only to the success of The Country Guide, but in the farm publication field generally.

Mr. Ewart was a past president of the Agricultural Press Association, and had been a vice-president of the Periodical Press Association. Naturally active and energetic, "Ken," as his associates called him, was an ardent golfer. He was a Scottish Rite and 32nd Degree Mason.

Mr. Ewart is survived by his wife, the former Vera Simpson of Ottawa, whom he married in 1913, two daughters, Jean and Barbara, both of Winnipeg, and two brothers and a sister, all of Perth, Ontario, where one of the brothers still operates the old home farm.

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THE generally accepted system of dairy herd management in western Canada includes stalls, stanchions and gutter. This system has not been continued by Lawrence E. Purdy, Balcarres, Saskatchewan. He has adopted the rather newer system of loose housing and a milking parlor for his Jersey herd.

Purdy did not start out with Jersey cattle. His entry into the dairy business was made as long ago as 1925, and at that time he acquired Holstein cattle. Two years after he was nicely begun he had to destroy his herd because of the inroads of tuberculosis.

Following the disease incident he purchased a number of purebred Jersey heifers and has bred Jerseys since. He shipped cream until the summer of 1950. Since that date he has been shipping whole milk to the market in Regina. He sticks with the Jerseys because he has satisfied himself that he can get more butterfat per unit of feed than from other breeds, and this is an important detail on his relatively small farm.

The loose barn and milking parlor system of management early caught his fancy, and he adopted it. This means that the cows are run loose in a large pen barn. When it is time to milk they are run in pairs into another building, in which they are milked. The barn and milking parlor are both unheated, though the parlor gets some heat from the adjacent milk house.

The cows are fed grain in the milking parlor, with the result that they queue up to be milked. A two-unit milking machine is used; the pail is a suspended type, with only a few inches of hose. Using this system milking can be completed in about an hour, including the work of setting up the milking machines, taking them

## Purdy of Balcarres

*A milking parlor and loose housing for his Jersey herd have proved satisfactory on the farm of Lawrence E. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask.*

down on completion of the milking, and cleaning them. The floor of the milking parlor is carefully cleaned after each milking, and washed if necessary; no bedding is used.

The milk is taken into the milk room immediately and strained through filter pads into eight-gallon milk cans; these are set in the cooler. The milk is

stove; the temperature is never allowed to reach the freezing point. The inside walls of the building are painted with oil paint. The floor is waterproofed and is washed down after every milking. The walls are insulated.

The cooler takes up a large part of the space in the milk room. The sides



Part of the Jersey herd owned by Lawrence E. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask. (Guide photo)

shipped daily to Regina from Balcarres. The train leaves at noon and takes three hours for the trip; the milk arrives in good condition.

The milk room has features that justify a little closer scrutiny. It is heated by means of a coal burning

and bottom of the cooler consist of three separate layers: a four-inch wall of reinforced concrete on the outside; next to this is three inches of waterproofed cork board for insulation, and inside this is another three inches of waterproofed concrete. The lid has a board layer outside the three inches of cork insulation, with a metal sheet next to the water.

All the water for the stock is pumped into this milk cooler, and an overflow pipe carries the excess to the watering trough. Purdy estimates that the water is changed completely twice a day. The water is pumped in from a 200-foot well and, as might be expected, it is very cold. The temperature in the cooler is typically around 40° F. and the milk is rarely above 50° F. by the time it reaches Regina.

The loose stable in which the cows

run is only cleaned once a year. It is kept cold enough to prevent dampness and is bedded when necessary—once or twice a day, but always with a very thin layer. During the summer the barn is cleaned with a mechanical loader, and the manure spread on the fields. Unfortunately a tractor cannot operate too freely in the barn because of a comparatively low roof and the fact that the ceiling supports get in the way. When a barn is built for the express purpose of being used for the loose stabling of dairy cattle the plans are usually so drawn that it is no problem to use a tractor freely within the building.

A power sprayer is used around the barn and milking parlor during the summer; the use of DDT controls fly populations and reduces the danger of contamination of the milk.

The herd is fed for high production. They are fed brome grass hay, green feed composed of mixed grains cut before they are ripe, and sweet clover hay. Oat and barley chop is also fed, and in the winter a 30 per cent protein supplement is added.

Purdy now has 12 cows in milk, two bred heifers and seven younger heifers coming along. The herd is on Record of Performance test. Two of the mature cows are qualified, and five of the two-year-old heifers. One other heifer has completed her test, but the official figures are not yet back. The old bull has met the requirements for qualification, though the young bull presently being used does not have heifers old enough to qualify him, though he is an advanced registry bull.

The fact that the herd is on Record of Performance necessitates the weighing of the milk, taking of samples and testing for per cent of butterfat. The production of each cow at every milking is recorded. Federal government inspectors come around once a month and weigh the day's production and test it, to ensure that a herd owner is not giving away to any possible temptation to take liberties with his production records. Cows that produce enough are qualified under R.O.P.

Located in a province where specialization in dairy production is more the exception than the rule, Purdy has found that it satisfies him well and that, with good cows and good management, he can achieve a satisfactory income.—R.H.

## Pirate or Pietist?

SOME months ago the editors of The Country Guide ran an article entitled "Greenland Today," obtained from an author in England.

The article indicated that the capital city of Greenland, Godthaab, "is actually a harbor settlement of wooden houses gathered beneath the protective arm of Hans Egede, the pirate to whom it owes the foundation of its existence."

Reverend E. Hanson, Brock, Saskatchewan, wrote us saying: "Hans Egede is referred to (in The Guide article) as a pirate. Here are the facts: Hans Egede, the son of a Danish Lutheran minister from the parish of Wester Egede, like his father, entered the ministry and served for some years in southwest Norway. He was, like Wesley, strongly influenced by the Moravian Brethren, and is by theologians classed as a *pietist*—not a *pirate*!"

"He sailed for Greenland in 1721 in the mistaken belief that the Greenlanders were the descendants of 13th century Norwegian settlers who had relapsed to heathenism . . . His last years were spent with his daughter in Denmark, who is one of the maternal ancestors of this writer. His grave is found at Stubbekobing, 12 miles from my old home in Denmark."

To dispel the confusion of our author completely it is worth noting that the Encyclopedia Britannica records that Egede's son, Paul, was professor of theology in the mission seminary in Greenland and, amongst other accomplishments, in 1766 he completed the translation begun by his father of the New Testament into the Greenland tongue!

The editors of The Country Guide apologize to Pastor Egede's memory, to his antecedents and descendants; certainly there is no evidence that the family had any piratical tendencies!

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# The Country Boy and Girl



**A** HAPPY NEW YEAR, boys and girls! May you be happy and make other people around you happy in this year of 1952. Perhaps you could make this whole wish come true by making a few secret resolutions of your own—you know the things you do which please others and the things which annoy them. Yes, a secret resolution which you make to just yourself can be more important than many resolutions which you tell someone else you are going to keep.

Boys and girls are always wanting new games to play indoors, especially when the weather is cold. Here is a little game of tenpins you can make by using 12 clothes pins. Just slide the forked end of the clothes pins into each other as shown and they will stand up. Arrange six sets of these "pins" as you see in the diagram and make a line about ten feet away from the nearest pin. Each player has a turn rolling a ball from this line up to the pins to see how many pins he can knock over. The player counts one point for each pin that falls and a total score of 21 points wins the game. The ball must be rolled, a player loses his turn if the ball is bounced or thrown.

*Ann Sankey*

## Tommy Tuttle's Toothache

by Mary Grannan

**I**T was the first toothache that Tommy Tuttle had ever had. He had heard about toothaches. Alfie Ames had had one the day after he'd eaten the six red candy canes, and Alfie had said that a toothache felt as if a little red hot goblin with a little red hot hammer were inside your mouth, driving little red hot nails into your head. Tommy Tuttle had laughed at the idea, but Alfie had gone on to say that when you had a toothache it was no laughing matter.

"Just wait till you have to go to a dentist, Tommy," Alfie said. "Then you'll find out. He'll come at you with big iron tools, and he'll jab them into your mouth, and he'll turn your head around on your neck like a spinning top, and he'll likely put a mirror into your mouth, too."

"A mirror?" gasped Tommy. "You mean like the looking glass in our front hall?"

"Yes," said Alfie. "Just like that. He'll stretch your mouth so wide that you could almost put the schoolhouse into it, if you tried. You'll have a toothache someday, and then you'll see."

And now Tommy Tuttle had a toothache, and the first thing that Alfie had told him was true. He did feel as if there were a little red hot goblin with a little red hot hammer driving little red hot nails into his mouth. Perhaps the other things that Alfie had said were true, too. Tommy made up his mind there and then that he would not go to a dentist.

"Don't be silly, Tommy," said his mother. "Of course you're going to the dentist. He is the man who keeps your teeth clean and strong for you. Of course you are going."

But Tommy had other ideas. He was not going to the dentist. He was going to sea. He had always wanted to be a sailor and go to sea, and now it was a way to escape the dentist who put spinning tops and mirrors and schoolhouses in your mouth. Old Captain Tobias down at the wharf would help him. Old Captain Tobias would

know where Tommy might find a ship that was sailing away.

The unhappy little boy made his way to the waterfront. The old sea captain knew what was the matter with him the very minute he saw him. When he heard Tommy's story, he laughed and said, "Yes, I can find a ship for you. That schooner over yonder, sails at sunset. But are you sure you want to go, Tommy? It's a hard life for a man."

"Anything is better than having a dentist," half sobbed Tommy.

The old man laughed again, and Tommy cringed in pain. "I don't think it's very nice of you to laugh at me," he said.

"I'm not laughing at you, Tommy," said the old man, gently. "I'm laughing about the time I was dentist to a whale. I'll never forget it. I was sailing in a sea away off in the east, when I heard about the whale. He'd been a very good-natured fellow for years. He always blew a greeting to the sailors on the ships as they passed by, but one day he completely changed. He was as ugly as a storm at evening. He'd lash out at ships, and more often than once he overturned them. Every sailor in that part of the world shivered at the mere mention of his name. Well it so happened that just about that time I was working on a molasses freighter, and as we sailed into a channel, the ship began to toss and churn. I was mopping the decks and I got washed overboard."

"Into the sea?" gasped Tommy, forgetting his toothache in the excitement.

"No, right into the whale's mouth," said the captain. "But I still had my mop in my hand, and quick as a flash. I propped his mouth open with the mop, and so he couldn't swallow me, because he couldn't shut his mouth."

"Yes, and then what? Then what happened?" said Tommy.

"Then I talked to that whale," said the captain. "'Tiny,' I said (his name was Tiny, because he was so big), 'Tiny, you've been acting pretty mean, this while back. What's the matter with you anyway? Don't you know that it's not a very nice thing to upset ships?' Well his eyes filled with whale

tears then, and he told me what the trouble had been. 'I've had a toothache for weeks, Captain Tobias. I feel so unhappy, that I just do mean things because of a toothache.' Well, I shook my finger at him, and said, 'Shame on you, Tiny. You should have gone to the dentist.' But he didn't know a whale dentist, so I offered to pull his tooth out. I took off my belt, tied it around his tooth, and pulled. He was so happy to get rid of the aching tooth that he told me he'd be a good whale ever after. And from that day to this, he has never upset another ship."

Tommy Tuttle was roaring with laughter now. "Captain Tobias," he said. "You made that all up. It's a very silly story, and I don't believe a word of it."

Captain Tobias shrugged his shoulder and said, "It's not half as silly as the story Alfie Ames told you. And you seemed to believe it."

Tommy Tuttle blushed, picked up his bundle and said, "Well, good-bye Captain Tobias. You needn't find a schooner for me. I haven't got time to go to sea. I've got to see a dentist."

## 6 Times-Rhyme-a-Table

*Tomorrow I'll be in a fix,  
Unless I know 6 x 1 is 6.*

*An elf is never called an elve,  
But 6 x 2 is always 12.*

*The tamarack is evergreen,  
Oh yes, 6 x 3 is 18.*

*Have you ever heard a lion roar  
6 x 4 is 24?*

*Wash your hands when they are dirty,  
6 x 5 is surely 30.*

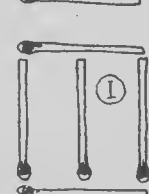
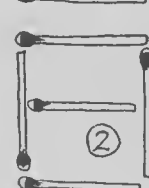
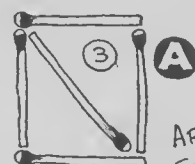
*Lights are out! Clean lamps and wicks,  
6 x 6 is 36.*

*I know my table. I hope you do too,  
6 x 7 is 42.*

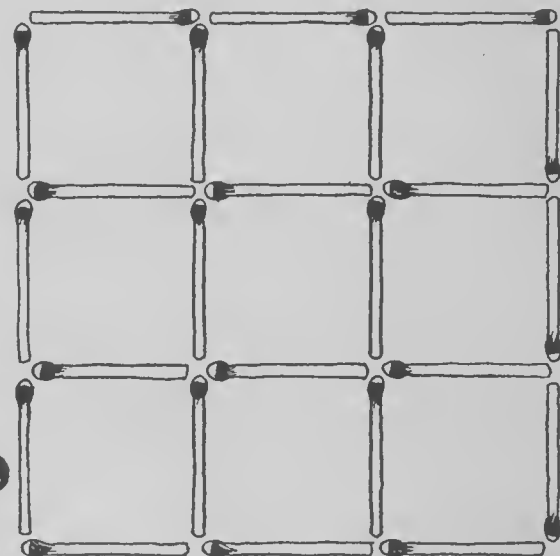
*Go to bed. Don't stay up late.  
6 x 8 is 48.*

*Shut the door and say no more.  
6 x 9 is 54.*

—AUDREY MCKIM.



ARRANGE  
SQUARES  
IN (A)  
SIDE BY  
SIDE  
1-2-3.



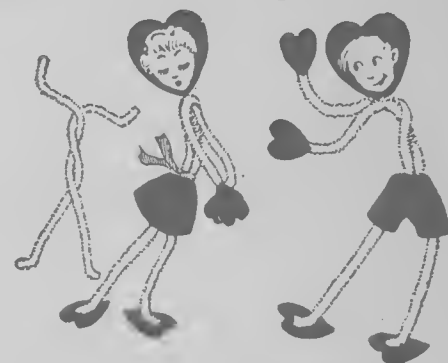
## Match Puzzles

**P**UZZLES which are worked with toothpicks or matches are always fun and ready at hand to bring out to show your friends. Here are two for you to try. For puzzle A lay out 15 matches on the table as shown in the sketch. Now see if you can take away six of the 15 matches and leave ten. It's very simple.

In puzzle B place 24 matches in

## Amusing Favors

**T**HESE two figures made from pipe cleaners will delight your valentine guests. Just twist the pipe cleaners as shown and dress your figures with heart-shaped hands and



feet. Also use a large heart shape for the head and paste on it a face drawn or cut from a magazine. Use your own ideas for the dress and trousers for the figures. You will find many ways to fashion pipe cleaner figures for all occasions.—A.T.

## A Taffy Pull

**W**HEN your father and mother were very young or even when Grandma and Grandpa were still going to school one of the favorite parties for young folks was a taffy pull.

Ask your mother if you, too, can have a taffy pull. Perhaps she will make a large batch of taffy for you and your friends after a skating party or a long sleigh ride.

Everyone must wash his hands very clean and rub them with a little butter. When the taffy begins to cool form it into balls. Give each couple a ball of candy. Mother will show you how to pull it, then continue pulling until it is light colored and bubbly. Stretch and twist it into a rope about an inch thick. Cut it into inch pieces and let it cool a little while longer before the eating begins.

the positions shown to form nine squares. Can you remove only eight matches and leave only two squares?

The answers for both of these match puzzles are found below.—A.T.



SOLUTION

# THE *Country* GUIDE

with which is incorporated

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and FARM and HOME  
Serving the farmers of Western Canada Since 1882

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## Constitutional Changes

If there is any doubt that cabinet authority in Canada has increased at the cost of the rights of parliament, it will be dispelled by Prof. Eugene Forsey's contribution to the November issue of *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*. It is an excellently documented analysis of Mr. King's contribution to constitutional theory and practice.

Prof. Forsey shows that from the beginning of Mr. King's long service as prime minister he consistently adhered to a policy which enlarged the authority of the cabinet and the prime minister in every direction. While Mr. King did not hold the belief that the Crown must be a rubber stamp for the ministry, he denied it one of its few remaining prerogatives, the untrammelled right, in the event of a successful non-confidence vote, to refuse dissolution and to call upon opposition members to form an alternative government. He sought to control the Senate by means expressly forbidden by the Elections Act and in total lack of comprehension or contempt for the purposes for which the Senate exists. He repeatedly succeeded against formidable opponents in shutting off debate when parliament had every constitutional right to continue. He assumed a transference of authority from the electorate to the cabinet, completely by-passing the rights of parliament. And lastly, he flouted constitutional practice with regard to government by Order-in-Council in spite of his early fulminations against this practice by Mr. Meighen's government.

This study by Prof. Forsey is no political broadside. It is not aimed at the present Liberal government except insofar as it may wish to perpetuate Mr. King's novel conception of constitutional rule. It would be equally applicable against a government of any stripe which disregards constitutional rights of parliament in the way Mr. King repeatedly did. Its author, as a professional student of political affairs, is concerned solely with the necessity of regaining for parliament that control over government which the evolution of centuries shows to be necessary if the will of the people, exercised through their elected representatives, is to be supreme.

We would regard it as unfortunate in the extreme if some of Mr. King's constitutional revisions, unsupported by parliaments in other Commonwealth countries, should come to be regarded as precedents. One of the most useful tasks which could be undertaken by a joint parliamentary committee would be to examine into and report on them so that the division of authority between the organs of responsible government would be clarified for the guidance of future parliamentarians.

## Financing Election Broadcasts

A Congressional Committee investigating the conduct of elections in Maryland and Ohio has drawn attention to a feature of political life which has grown to serious proportions in the United States, and is not entirely unknown in Canada. We refer to the high cost of reaching voters. It has been multiplied four or five times in the last 20 years due to the growing use of radio and television. In the more populous American states a senatorial candidate must now have a war chest of at least \$1.2 million to make a good showing. The national committees of the Republican and Democratic parties will need twice as much to run the 1952 campaign as the \$2.7 and the \$2.1 million reported by them respectively for the last presidential election. Expenditure of campaign funds on such a scale becomes a bar to men of limited financial resources who run for office, and a serious threat to the integrity of the parties contending for power.

The *New Republic* makes a suggestion which we think has a great deal of merit, and should be adopted in Canada to stay the trend in this direction. It suggests that every radio and TV station be required to give free time, dollar for dollar, to candidates for office. That is to say, it must give free time to be equally divided among all candidates equal to the total time paid for by all those candidates. It will thus assure a hearing from those who cannot draw on campaign funds liberally subscribed to by wealthy corporations. It is one step away from election of the candidate with the biggest war chest.

The originators of this suggestion have no compunction about making such a recommendation in the United States because the revenue of the broadcasting industry passed the half-billion-dollar mark last year and close to 100 per cent of the television stations will report profitable operations this year, even though they might still be listed as members of an infant industry. Radio and TV owners are in a unique position. Their profits arise from the use of the air waves which belong to the public, but which have been parcelled out freely in the United States to 4,700 licence holders for their exploitation and profit.

Those who are familiar with the figures on the radio industry given to parliament last winter by the minister of transport know there is a sufficient parallel between Canadian and American radio to repeat the *New Republic's* suggestion in this country.

We believe that the ideal firmly upheld by the old Progressive movement in western Canada 30 years ago, calling for small collections from many voters, has yet to be improved on as a source for campaign funds. It may no longer be practical in view of the much greater cost of financing an election. The next best thing is some sort of indirect help in reaching voters. The principle enunciated by the *New Republic* has already been put into effect by some Canadian publishers, among which *The Guide* may be listed. We recommend its application to Canadian radio and television.

## Lotteries

The Manitoba Union of Municipalities at its last convention passed a resolution urging the provincial government to operate a lottery to provide funds for the maintenance of its hospitals. Such a recommendation coming from this source is, to say the least, a surprise.

Lotteries were introduced into England in Queen Elizabeth's time but were finally banned in 1826, after thorough study by a commission which reported against them in the harshest terms. The subject has been revived again and again but the principles accepted at that time have never been successfully assailed. As late as April, 1951, the Royal Commission on Betting, Lotteries and Gaming reported after hearings extending over nine months that: "No important (financial) advantage would be gained by establishing a national lottery, and there was no reason to depart from the general principle that it was undesirable for the state to make itself responsible for the provision of gambling facilities." The British public seems to have concluded that the man who wants to risk a bob or two will get a better run for his money by investing in football pools, the dog tracks, or through an army of licenced bookies.

Here in Canada repeated attempts have been made to legalize lotteries. The last serious attempts were made in 1933-34 in the trough of the depression when the desperate situation of many people would have tempted them to risk their last dollar. It met with opposition from every corner of the House, including notably Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, then in opposition, and J. S. Woodsworth.

In the 1934 debates the Irish Free State Hospital Sweepstakes were put forward as lotteries that escaped the common charge of fraud. Hansard of that time records the analysis this lottery was then subjected to. Out of a gross receipt of £27 million the hospitals which provided the excuse for the lottery received £4,880,131 or 17.99 per cent of the take. The expenses of the undertaking were £7,381,065 or 27.22 per cent of the gross haul. The poor

bettors who took a 2,000-to-one chance or worse had £14,861,131 divided among them or 54.79 per cent. The bettor who buys a ticket at one of Canada's pari-mutuels stands a fairer chance, for 81 per cent of the money in the kitty goes to the lucky ones. As a speculation lotteries are a delusion.

Lotteries are a regular feature of life in certain Spanish-speaking countries which do not serve as a guide to Canadian administrators. They are actively patronized by all classes of society, especially the poor. Writers on the social aspects of life in those countries leave no doubt that the strictures pronounced by the British committee which led to the discontinuance of lotteries in England still apply; "idleness, dissipation and poverty are increased, the most sacred trusts are betrayed, domestic comfort is destroyed . . . No mode of raising money appears so burdensome or pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known where the chances are so great against the adventurer, none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting and destructive."

As in other things, you cannot have something for nothing. Hospitals are indispensable in our modern life. They must be supported adequately. Their current difficulties in Manitoba should be met out of current taxation and their support by this means will be less of a burden on society than by the ill-considered alternative proposed by the Union of Municipalities.

## Western European Defence

The effort to build an adequate defence force for western Europe has been riding through stormy seas. First the free nations were told by Gen. Eisenhower that progress was too slow, particularly in the delivery of essential equipment. In this the commanding general did not exempt his own country, principal workshop of the allied cause. Following that there was a series of conferences in which the European nations made it plain that they could not, in the circumstances, increase their total commitments or step up the rate. They have nearly all experienced a turn for the worse since Korea. Balance of payment difficulties, increasing raw material shortages, mounting inflation which threatens their already depressed standard of living, and political uncertainty at home make it appear that they are now stretching their economies to the limit.

The council of "Three Wise Men" was appointed to report on this economic impasse. Part of its duty is to examine the validity of the claims made by each partner in European defence. Representatives of each in turn, including our own Hon. Douglas Abbott, must state his case before them. The council has already made public its decision that military objectives cannot be reached without further impairment of living standards unless western Europe steps up its production.

It may be that the free nations cannot reach the targets set for them in western European defence. In that case the important session of NATO set for February 2 at Lisbon will have to choose whether to shorten sail or redistribute the load, or both. The first course will be stubbornly opposed by their military advisors who have already cut the initial demand for 60 divisions and now plan on a basis of 43. The second course may involve asking for more from the Trans-Atlantic partners who have already contributed so generously to the common cause, but withal have yet to feel the pinch of necessity. Looking at Canada's successive budget surpluses and at her confidence in the future, expressed by the recent freeing of the Canadian dollar, it looks as though we may feel the breath of austerity ourselves in the new year before us. Canadians in all walks of life must realize that even a cold war requires individual and common sacrifice in our standards of living.

Canada has not yet been publicly asked to supply a complete division for the European army, probably on the ground that such a contribution would be out of line with the size of the American force serving under Gen. Eisenhower. If the Korean armistice prospers, however, and our troops are recalled from that theatre, this request is almost certain to be made. Otherwise any increased contribution from this country will likely be limited to the flow of materials and money.